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SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1881.

WITH } SIXPENCE.
SUPPLEMENT } BY POST, 6½D.



"MORNING." BY L. ROSSI.

AT THE GALLERY OF MESSRS. A. TOOTH AND SONS, HAYMARKET.—SEE PAGE 574.

BIRTHS.

On the 4th inst., at Birkenhead, the wife of Alex. Sinclair, of a daughter.
On the 6th inst., at 24, Holland Villas-road, Kensington, the wife of Joseph Miller, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 2nd inst., at the parish church, Himley, Staffordshire (by the Rev. J. H. Churchill Baxter, M.A., brother of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. Edward Davies, M.A., Rector of the parish, and the Rev. J. T. Thorn, M.A., Vicar of Stoneleigh), Charles Albert, third son of the late Rev. J. A. Baxter, Vicar of Coseley, to Beatrice Anita, second daughter of Henry Sparrow, Esq., of Himley House, Himley. No cards.

On the 4th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Rev. William Walsh, M.A., Rector of Great Tey, Essex, assisted by the Rev. Theobald W. Church, M.A., Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Hawker Helyar, third son of the late Rector of Sutton Bingham, Somersetshire, to Arabella Maria Helyar, of Bridge House, Dawlish, daughter of the Rev. Theobald Walsh, and widow of Edwin Grove Helyar, Esq.

DEATHS.

On the 2nd inst., Montagu Capel, youngest son of John Capel Philips, of The Heath House, Tean, Staffordshire, aged 5 years.

On May 2, at Dehradun, N.W.P., India, in his 68th year, Louis James Piessie, second son of the late C. A. J. Piessie, Esq., many years of the War Office.

* * * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 18.

SUNDAY, JUNE 12.

Trinity Sunday. Full Moon, 6.56 a.m. Total eclipse of the moon, invisible in England. Morning Lessons: *Isaiah vi. 1-11*; *Rev. i. 1-9*. Evening Lessons: *Gen. xviii. i. and ii. 1-4*; *Eph. iv. 1-17*, or *Matt. iii.* Whitehall, 11 a.m., Rev. W. T. Erskine Knollys; 3 p.m., Rev. W. Hutton.

MONDAY, JUNE 13.

Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m. Society of Engineers, 7.30 p.m.

TUESDAY, JUNE 14.

Horticultural Society, 11 a.m.; promenade, 4 p.m. Trinity Law Sittings begin. Musical Union, 3.15 p.m. Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15.

Meteorological Society, 7 p.m. Botanic Society, evening fete and exhibition, 8-12 p.m. Caledonian Asylum, anniversary festival, Freemasons' Tavern (the Earl of Aberdeen in the chair).

THURSDAY, JUNE 16.

Corpus Christi. Trinity Term ends. Royal Society, 4.30 p.m. Historical Society, 8 p.m. Numismatic Society, anniversary, 7. Linnæan Society, 8 p.m. (Surgeon-Major Aitchison on the Flora of the Kuram Valley, Afghanistan; papers by Mr. R. M'Lachlan and Professor Count Ficalho and Mr. W. P. Hiern). Ascot Races: Cup day.

FRIDAY, JUNE 17.

Society for Propagation of the Gospel, 2 p.m. United Service Institution, 3 p.m. (Capt. H. Watkin on Range and Position-finders). Royal London Yacht Club, extra race.

SATURDAY, JUNE 18.

Moon's last quarter, 9.18 p.m. Battle of Waterloo, 1815. Scottish Gathering, Stamford-bridge, 2 p.m. (in aid of the Scottish Charities). Athletic Sports: Beckenham, Gainsborough.

BRIGHTON.—EVERY SUNDAY, a CHEAP FIRST-CLASS TRAIN from Victoria 10.45 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction, and from London Bridge, 10.35 a.m., calling at Croydon. Day Return Tickets, 10s.

BRIGHTON.—PULLMAN DRAWING-ROOM CAR TRAINS leave Victoria for Brighton every WEEKDAY at 10 a.m. and 4.30 p.m., and Brighton for Victoria at 9.45 a.m. and 4.45 p.m.; also from Victoria on Sundays at 10.45, and from Brighton at 8.30 p.m.

THE GRAND AQUARIUM AT BRIGHTON.—EVERY SATURDAY, Cheap First-Class Trains from Victoria at 10.55 and 11.50 a.m., and London Bridge at 9.30 a.m. and 12.00 noon, calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon. Day Return Fare—First Class, Half-a-Guinea (including admission to the Aquarium and the Royal Pavilion Picture Gallery, Palace, and Grounds), available to return by any Train the same day, except the 4.45 p.m. Pullman Car Train.

EVERY WEDNESDAY.—Cheap Day Return Tickets to Brighton, including admission to the Aquarium, are issued from Victoria, London Bridge, and nearly all Stations.

FAMILY and TOURISTS' TICKETS are now issued, available for One Month, from London Bridge, Victoria, &c., to Portsmouth (for Southsea, Ryde, Cowes, Newport, Sandown, Shanklin, Ventnor (for Bonchurch and Freshwater), and Hayling Island).

PARIS.—SHORTEST, CHEAPEST ROUTE.

VIA NEWHAVEN, DIEPPE, and ROUEN. Cheap Express Train every Night, First, Second, and Third Class. From Victoria 7.50 p.m., and London Bridge 8.0 p.m. Fares—Single, 3s., 2s., 1s.; Return, 5s., 3s., 1s. Powerful Paddle-steamers, with excellent Cabins, &c. Trains run alongside Steamers at Newhaven and Dieppe.

SOUTH OF FRANCE, ITALY, SWITZERLAND, &c.

Tourists' Tickets are issued enabling the holder to visit all the principal places of interest.

TICKETS and every information at the Brighton Company's West-End General Offices, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, and 8, Grand Hotel-buildings, Trafalgar-square; also at the Victoria and London Bridge Stations. (By order) J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY.—Seaside. TWO MONTHS RETURN TICKETS are now issued by all trains to YARMOUTH, Lowestoft, Cromer, Hunstanton, Southwold, Aldeburgh, Felixstowe, Harwich, Doocourt, Walton-on-the-Naze, and Weeley (for Clacton-on-Sea). Fortnightly, and Friday or Saturday to Monday, First, Second, and Third Class return Tickets are also issued at REDUCED RATES by all trains to Hunstanton, Cromer, Yarmouth, Lowestoft, Walton-on-the-Naze, Weeley (for Clacton-on-Sea), Doocourt, Harwich, Felixstowe, Aldeburgh, or Southwold. WILLIAM BIRT, General Manager.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

THE SUCCESS OF THE

MOORE and BURGESSES MINSTRELS' WHITSUNTIDE ENTERTAINMENT. IS UNMISTAKABLY GREAT.

At every one of the Ten Performances given during the past week THE HALL HAS BEEN CROWDED TO ITS UTMOST CAPACITY, and many thousands of persons have been turned away half-an-hour prior to the commencement of the performance.

THE HOLIDAY-PROGRAMME will be repeated EVERY NIGHT at EIGHT. MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, THREE and EIGHT. Tickets and Places can be secured at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall, three weeks in advance.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. J. Henry Irving. On MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, at 7.45, THE CUP; and at 9.30, THE BOLLES STRAVAGEM (last four nights) Mr. Irving as Squeaks and Doricourt, and Miss Ellen Terry as Camille and Gilda; Monday, Mrs. Howe, Terrell, Pinner, Elwood, Tyree, Beaumont, Clifford, Hudson, Carter, Miss Sophie Young, Miss Barnett, &c. On WEDNESDAY, at Eight o'clock, OTHELLO—Benefit of Miss Ellen Terry—Othello. Mr. Booth: Ingo, Mr. Irving, Desdemona, Miss Ellen Terry. On SATURDAY, HAMLET (for Eighteen Performances). Box Office (Mr. Hurst), open Ten to Five. Seats also booked by Letter or Telegram.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT. CHERRY TREE FARM, a New Piece by Arthur Law; Music by Hamilton Clarke; YE FANCIE FAIRE 1881, a New Musical Sketch by Mr. Cormey Grabin; and A BRIGH IDEA, by Arthur Law; Music by Arthur Cecil. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday, at Eight; Thursday and Saturday at Three.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s., 5s. No fees. Booking Office open from Ten to Six.

DECORATIVE ART EXHIBITION at the New Galleries, 103, New Bond-street. Admission, 1s.; Season Tickets, 5s.

GUARDI GALLERY, 11, Haymarket.—FIFTH SUMMER EXHIBITION of PICTURES is NOW OPEN. "Temptation of St. Anthony," "Maidens at the Well," by Hermann Phillips; "Dance Macabre," by Beulieu; "The Challenge," by Domingo; and many other fine Continental Works. Admission, 1s., including Catalogue.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. The FORTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is now OPEN from Nine till Seven. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

ROSA BONHEUR'S celebrated PICTURES, ON THE ALERT, and A FORAGING PARTY, which gained for the artist the Cross of the Order of Leopold of Belgium, and the Antwerp Academy, 1879. Also, the complete engraved works of Rosa Bonheur, including the well-known "Horse Fair," now on Exhibition at L. H. LEFEVRE'S GALLERY, 1A, King-street, St. James's, S.W. Admission, One Shilling. Ten to Five.

MR. MARTIN COLNAGHI (GUARDI GALLERY, 11, Haymarket) begs to inform the lovers of art that his FIFTH SUMMER EXHIBITION contains works by the great colourist, Hermann Phillips; others by Domingo and Charlemont, and by the young Spanish painter, Jose Benlliure. Open Daily from Ten till Dusk.

LA SOCIÉTÉ DES AQUARELLISTES FRANÇAIS. Now ON VIEW, an EXHIBITION of WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS by the Members of the above Society, at GOUPIL and CO'S GALLERIES, 25, Bedford-street, Covent-garden. Admission, One Shilling. An Illustrated Catalogue has been published.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity,"—*The Times*) and "THE ASCENSION," "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

YORKSHIRE FINE-ART and INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTION, YORK.

NOW OPEN,
THE SUMMER EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS,
and the

PRINCE OF WALES'
MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION OF INDIAN PRESENTS.
Admission One Shilling. Excursionists Sixpence.

ROYAL PANORAMA GALLERIES, Leicester-square. LE SALON A LONDRES.—EXHIBITION OF PICTURES by MM. Baudry, Bonnat, Bonvin, J. Boulanger, J. Breton, Caron-Durand, De Kniff, Gérôme, Hebert, Henner, Jalahert, Jules Lefebvre, Emile Levy, Luminais, Madrazo, Meissonier, Robert Fleury, Rousseau, Tissot, Vollon, &c. Sculpture by D'Epinay, Carrier, Belleuse, Gravé, &c. NOW OPEN, from Ten a.m. to Seven p.m. Admission, One Shilling; Season Ticket, Five shillings.

WESTMINSTER PANORAMA, YORK-STREET, QUEEN ANNE'S-GATE, S.W. (opposite St. James's Park Station and adjoining Royal Aquarium).—THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO, by C. Castellani. Covering over 20,000 square feet of canvas. The largest Panorama in England. WILL OPEN WHIT MONDAY, JUNE 6. Admission One Shilling.

LONDON SCHOOL OF MUSIC, 27, Harley-street. MATINEE D'INVITATION, of the Pupils and Friends, on SATURDAY, JUNE 25, from Three to Six o'clock. For Prospectus, apply as above. Half Term will commence June 14 to 18. HENRY BAUMER, Principal.

GRAND INTERNATIONAL BAZAAR in AID of the FUNDS of the SOCIETY OF FRIENDS OF FOREIGNERS IN DISTRESS, under the patronage of her Majesty the QUEEN and Royal Family, and of most of the Foreign Sovereigns, will be held at the RIDING SCHOOL of his Grace the Duke of Wellington, on THURSDAY, Friday, and Saturday, the 23rd, 24th, and 25th inst., from Two to Seven o'clock p.m. Admission, on Thursday, 10s.; Friday, 6s.; Saturday, 2s. The Royal Artillery Band will perform Daily.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1881.

A spoilt popular holiday is always matter for regret, not only to the multitude who have a practical interest in it, but to those who can regard the event with less personal feelings. At Whitsuntide, the masses of the population have the opportunity, for the first time in the year, of enjoying in common the beauties of nature. The country is then clothed in living green, and is as a blooming bride decked out in soft and delicate attire. As late as Saturday last there was the promise, almost the certainty, of a warm and brilliant Bank Holiday on Whit Monday; and railways and steam-boats, van proprietors and vehicular caterers of every degree, made due preparations for the popular festival. But a falling barometer is beyond the control of the most experienced meteorologist, and the early weather indications of Monday betokened fickle changes, which were too fully justified as the day advanced. To the occasional shower succeeded the persistent downpour, at least in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, which created despair among the visitors to Greenwich, Gravesend, and Epping Forest, Hampstead on the north, and Richmond and Hampton Court on the west. Open-air and river-side enjoyment became impracticable, and the huge palaces north and south of the Thames, and later on the evening places of amusement, reaped the advantage which was denied to the handy railways to distant localities, the steam-boat traffic on the Thames, and the many suburban tea-gardens which, at such seasons, offer their attractions to the crowded population of London. The results of this untoward Whitsuntide holiday will be seen in wofully diminished railway traffic returns, but there will be no statistics of the discomfort and hardships endured by multitudes of people who forgot to reckon upon the fickleness of the English climate.

But the loss to the holiday-maker has been a gain to the agriculturist. Thousands of anxious farmers must have watched the copious showers of Sunday and Monday with a keen sense of relief. To them the bright skies and dry atmosphere of the preceding weeks brought no enjoyment. The parched soil, the stunted herbage, and the lack of fertilising rain, following up the late winter, suggested gloomy forebodings as to the coming harvest. Only during the past week have these unfavourable indications become generally known; and it was natural that, after so many bad seasons—for last year's harvest turned out to be less fruitful than was expected—the prospect for this year should have filled the cultivators of the soil with serious apprehensions. A week ago, before the change in the weather set in, one of our daily contemporaries thus summed up an elaborate report from all parts of the country on the agricultural outlook:—"The growing crops vary much in condition and promise on different soils, but in general are excessively backward. A large proportion of the grain crops is deficient in plant;

and the present prospect is that of a late and not very prolific harvest, unless by help of altogether exceptional weather; while we are in for an inferior crop of hay and a moderate grazing season." Thanks to the copious rains that have now fallen—better late than never—we may ere long have a different tale to tell. There is yet time for the grass to grow and the root crops to swell out, and happily the hardy wheat plant needs but little moisture. A "dripping June," however inconvenient in other respects, may be the precursor of a satisfactory, if not of an abundant, harvest, and revive the hopes of our depressed agriculturists.

The rough results of the recent Census are being gradually revealed. From the fragmentary returns that have been made public we gather that there are whole districts, especially in the south of England, which are becoming gradually depopulated by the magnetism of the large towns. Of course the metropolis is foremost in this process of absorption. Greater London, which comprises all the suburban districts, now comprises a population of about five million souls. Lesser London—that is, the districts embraced in the Registrar-General's bills or mortality—has a population of 3,814,571, being an increase in ten years of 560,311, equal to the entire inhabitants of so important a city as Liverpool. The metropolis has now a larger population than the whole of Scotland, and exceeds that of nineteen of the largest towns of the country. It is curious to observe that the increase during the decade has been much the greatest on the south side of the Thames, where the ratio has been nearly 31 per cent, while the increase on the north side has been only at the rate of 12 per cent. Many of the districts of London, such as St. George's, Hanover-square, St. Giles's, Strand, Shoreditch, and Whitechapel, show a considerable falling off; but the greatest decline is in the City of London, which has a resident population of 51,306, against 75,983 in 1871. These facts are highly suggestive. No capital in the civilised world presents so great an anomaly as this vast metropolis, whose chief local government represents only a fraction of the population—the vestries, which bear rule in the districts that comprise the overwhelming majority, being quite subordinate in authority and municipal privileges to the Corporation of the City of London. Some day—though apparently it is yet distant—the metropolis will be governed by one homogeneous municipality, which will have full control of the 1,500 miles of streets and roads that are comprised in the registration districts—an area of 122 square miles—and the disposal of the rates of London, which were in April last estimated to be levied upon a total of £27,405,488.

Few men are so well qualified to give sound advice to the working classes as the Earl of Derby, and only one peer of high rank enjoys so large a share of their confidence. While Lord Shaftesbury has had the privilege of having been the instrument of fencing round the artisan class with legal safeguards against the eager selfishness of employers, Lord Derby has found an honourable sphere in arbitrating between the conflicting claims of capital and labour, and evidently feels more at home in this work than in the feverish excitement of political life. On Whit Monday his Lordship presided over the annual congress of delegates from the co-operative societies of the United Kingdom, held at Leeds, and his opening speech on the occasion amply justified the confidence reposed in him by the leaders of the movement. It was marked by his customary good sense, plain speaking, breadth of view, and judicial impartiality. In his candid survey of the problem at issue, Lord Derby did not conceal the difficulties that arise from the growing disparity of position between employer and employed, nor did he flatter the industrial classes by professing to believe that unionism will be able to reconcile conflicting interests; for in the long run capital, having the greater staying power, will gain the day. But co-operation tends to diminish the severity of the conflict. It gives "no motive for fraud, no liability to debt, no room for dispute between employer and employed"—a rather sweeping assertion from an economist of Lord Derby's eminence and coolness, seeing that the country is strewed with co-operative failures, which have been broken up by bad management. His Lordship is, however, quite right in exalting an industrial system, which if fairly carried out, will, as he says, dissipate visionary ideas, and do more for the world than legislation or any other agency by minimising the dangers that beset "our ancient civilisation under the disintegrating influence of new opinions and new ideas." His advice to the hundred and fifty co-operative delegates at Leeds was equally sound and characteristic:—"Cherish," he said, "enthusiasm, and keep clear of tall talk. Encourage all valuable means of bringing and keeping together the supporters of your system—lectures, libraries, clubs, and schools—but don't let us write or speak as if co-operators were all going to love one another like brothers, or as if they were about to banish selfishness out of the world." When we remember that the numerous co-operative and provident societies of Great Britain represent a capital of many millions, it speaks well for the sober intelligence of their managers that they should be ready to sit at the feet of so practical a philanthropist as Lord Derby, and accept his criticisms and guidance.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

You see that I was right in my little prediction last week. There is a universal consensus of opinion among the collectors of racing statistics that there was a larger number of Americans present at the Derby than had ever been known to attend our "Isthmian Games." I do not think that I should have cared about entering a horse at the Isthmian Games: if, indeed, the games comprised any horseracing. The antiquaries are silent on that head. But the victor at the commemorative festival of Melicerta received only a crown of dry and withered parsley as a prize. I think I should have preferred the eleven thousand guineas or so of the Derby Stakes.

Mr. Pierre Lorillard, they wire from New York, was not in the least over-elated by the victory of Iroquois. He smiled sweetly, I hear, when the news of the triumph of the American horse was brought him; and remarked cheerfully that it was all very well; but that he had a much better horse in his stable. The Americans have always a much better horse in their stable. I remember a droll illustration of this in the Conference year, 1876, at Constantinople. By virtue of certain Capitulations with the Sublime Porte the United States, in common with the other Governments of Frangistan, are entitled to keep a gun-boat in the Sea of Marmora for the carrying of despatches, the protection of their citizens domiciled at Pera and Galata, and so forth. In the winter of '76 there arrived at the Dardanelles a magnificent American corvette—we should call her a frigate—called the Vandalia. The Pasha of the Castle of Europe was terribly disconcerted. He went on board the corvette and politely pointed out that under the Capitulations the gun-boats only of foreign Powers were permitted to pass through the Straits. "It's the *smallest we've got*," calmly replied the gallant commander of the Vandalia, and away steamed the big ship for Constantinople.

Mem.: Peculiarities of pronunciation have been a frequent subject for discussion lately. I wonder through what tradition it happens that members of her Majesty's Diplomatic service, from Ambassadors Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary to the youngest Secretary, and that indefatigable body of gentlemen the Queen's Messengers, invariably say Constantinople for "Constantinople." The popular accentuation of the word is obviously that of the Great MacDermott, of "We don't Want to Fight; but, by Jingo, if we Do" fame:—

"The Russians shall not have Constantinople," the o very long indeed.

It was a remarkable—a very remarkable Derby Day. On the next drag—Lord Londesborough's, I think—to our own humble shandrydan, was the distinguished American tragedian, Mr. Edwin Booth; on the coach driven by Lord Mandeville was that delightful transatlantic comedian Mr. W. J. Florence. Another American tragedian, Mr. John McCullough, was also "on hand." Mr. J. L. Toole flitted about the Hill in a "Light Fantastic" form, and lunched, I am given to understand, on "Upper Crusts," with a few "Welsh Rabbits" to follow. Mr. Edmund Yates, in a summer suit of light lavender hue, had for once left his Wheel at home, and left the butterflies to disport themselves, unbroken; but Mr. Frank Burnand stood apart, his arms folded, his brow knit, concentrated purpose on his lip, vengeful determination in his eye—a Gloomy Chieftain. Scarcely did he smile when his Smart Young Men brought him the cocoa-nuts which they had won at the Isthmian knock-em-downs, or sportively strove to decorate their Chieftain's Gloomy Hat with Isthmian dolls. There was a lady in one of the carriages, with a long grey "duster" over her dress—a duster reaching to her feet, and which had a hood. She might have been Japhet's wife, or Shem's sister. She looked almost *Æsthetic*. Mr. Burnand had his eye upon her; and we all trembled.

Yes; it was a very remarkable Derby; and the black mass of humanity which thronged the Grand Stand, the lawn in front thereof, the minor tribunes, and the Hill was by far the largest that I have ever seen. The admirable arrangements made by the London, Brighton, and South Coast, and the South-Western Railway Companies enabled the tremendous army of sightseers to arrive and depart without the slightest inconvenience to themselves or their neighbours. But the Road was a curiously thin one; and in the sparse cavalcade there were only conspicuous three classes of vehicles. First, a few noblemen and gentlemen's four-in-hands, and a rather numerous contingent of regimental drags; next hansom; and, finally, the carts of small tradesmen, commendably bent on giving "the missis and young'uns" a glorious summer day's outing in the green Surrey lanes. If the girls and children did rifle the hedge-rows of a few boughs of May, who shall blame them? But there was but a sprinkling of barouches—I did not see a single open carriage and four; there were scarcely any broughams; there were very few mail-phaetons, and fewer gentlemen on horseback; and char-à-bancs full of gaily-dressed ladies were almost altogether absent. The Rail has killed the Road so far as the Derby Day is concerned. Of that there can be no doubt. A kind friend was so good as to offer to drive me down on his coach to the Oaks on Friday; but I was obliged to tell him that if I took two holidays in one week I should be in great peril of finding myself in St. Pancras Workhouse, on the ensuing Monday.

The first Derby I ever witnessed was in the year 1850. A horse called Voltigeur won, I think. A dear dead brother of mine, the lamented W. H. Weiss (the celebrated basso), and myself made up the party. We went in a kind of one-horse chaise—self and the lunch were in the dicky—an old-fashioned one-horse chaise, for the hire of which we paid at a livery stable in Camden-town the sum of thirty shillings. We enjoyed ourselves immensely: especially at Ewell, where we witnessed a

first-rate pugilistic encounter between a "swell" and a sweep. The "swell" had the best of it; and the sweep was "heavily grased." Bags of flour were freely flung at us at Hyde Park-corner; and one occupant of the box seat on a drag playfully hurled an orange at me with such good aim as to hit me in the eye. Ah! the good old times. At present you have to pay twelve guineas for the hire of a barouche and pair on the Derby Day, and even a "Royal Hansom" cannot be obtained for less than three pounds ten. As for the one-horse chaises, they seem to have vanished completely. On the other hand, the lively practice of bag of flour throwing has been wisely dropped; fights between gentlemen and sweeps are very rare; and even pea-shooting is on the wane.

Mem.: There was a disgraceful plenitude of roulette and E.O. tables at Epsom; and I heard of thimble-rigging and the three-card trick. The manœuvres of the itinerant gambling-house keepers were wonderfully cunning. By means of "front" and "back stalls" (accomplices on the look out), they were enabled to tell whenever the police were approaching; and so limbered up their gaming apparatus and decamped with surprising celerity. So soon as ever the coast was clear, they unlimbered, and were at their knavish work again. Also was I told that the "welshers," or swindlers who take the money of simpletons for bets, and then change their clothes and run away, literally swarmed on the outskirts of the Course.

An American gentleman "with an ear," and a very cultivated one, writes me a most interesting letter on the pronunciation of certain English words in the United States. I am sorry that I can only give the barest outline of his candid and instructive communication. I entirely agree with him, to begin with, that there are many grades and shades in Transatlantic pronunciation. "For example, the Tennessee dialect differs from that of Connecticut as widely as that of Yorkshire does from the dialect of Cockaigne."

Which reminds me that more than thirty years ago I sojourned for a considerable time in the North and North-West of England (I was in love with a Lancashire Witch, who eventually preferred somebody else to me, and was singularly right in her preference), and I tried to master some of the Northern dialects. In "Tim Bobbin" I made some progress (I have almost forgotten the "hang" of it now); and I also acquired some slight knowledge of the Cumberland speech. I chanced lately to be conversing with some American friends on English varieties in pronunciation and intonation; and from memory I quoted the well-known fragment of conversation (did it not appear in *Punch*?) between a Lancashire lass and her brother on a "Statty Fair" day. It was something to the following effect:—"Bill, bist thee foughten?" "Noa." "Well, git thee foughten, an' cum whoam. Feyther got his'n (or "hur'n"?) done by fower o'clock." My American friends could make but little of these spoken words. But they were even more desperately puzzled when I recited an even more faintly remembered verse from a ballad popular in Cumberland about 1852.

T' Deil's i' t' lasses o' Peerit,
Fur navvies they se a' gangin' mad,
Sin' Sandgate is fu' o' sic fellers
Each lass hes forsa'en her lad.
An' weir it'll end we're afearin';
T' winter-wark soummer wull shaw;
Fur quarrymen, measons, an' navvies
I' Peerit is noo a' t' gaw.

Reading this in print, a Southern Englishman might make out, with tolerable ease, that the song began with a complaint that the Deuce was in the girls of Penrith; and that since the arrival of certain quarrymen, masons, and navvies in Sandgate (probably for the construction of a railway) the young ladies had deserted their native sweethearts to smile upon the strangers. But my friends from "the other side" frankly admitted that they could scarcely understand a line of the strange recital. They were especially bewildered at "T' winter-wark soummer." Nor do I quite understand it now. Please not to pull me up with a short rein, Messieurs the professed philologists. This may not be properly archaic Cumberland. I merely quote that which I remember; and my memory may be decaying.

To return to my correspondent, "with an ear," he states that "Amurican" for American is confined, so far as educated persons are concerned, to a portion of the New England States; that it is common in the West, but (to his thinking) is never heard in the South. "Advertissement" for advertisement is almost universally used, and "deepot" for dépôt universally so. As for "bokay" for bouquet, most educated Americans pronounce bouquet as French people do. That I know; but I asked the question because I have seen allusions to "bokays" (*sic*) painted on the sign-board of a florist, I think at Brooklyn. The H in hotel the Americans correctly aspire; but many Americans have a trick of double emphasis, which overweights the word, and makes it sound like "ho-tell." Thus, also, "Ro-manse," emphasised like "Snow-manse." Into my correspondent's disquisition upon "Ralph" as against "Rafe," "Rarf," and "Raaf," I cannot enter. I have turned off the "Ralph" tap; and will merely remark that the Earl of Darby went to the Derby; that Lady Jersey has returned from Jersey, and is going to Cissister (Cirencester) to visit Mr. Chunley (Cholmondeley) and Miss Marchbanks (Major-banks), who has been staying with Mrs. Manning (Mainwaring) and Miss Sinjin (St. John).

A most interesting evening was that of Whit Tuesday, the Seventh, when, at the Freemasons' Tavern, and on the occasion of the fifteenth annual Festival of the Drovers' Benevolent Association, Mr. W. A. Burdett-Coutts-Bartlett made, as chairman of the banquet, that which was practically his début as a public speaker. Nearly three hundred ladies and gentlemen sat down to dinner; and at the high table there was a very brilliant display of feminine rank and fashion, comprising, of course, the Baroness Burdett-Coutts

Bartlett: to say nothing of generals and admirals, aldermen, sheriffs, and a bishop. Numerous and able speeches were made; but, on the whole, there were too many toasts; and as there was a capital military band in the gallery, the subsequent singing was slightly superfluous. Sir Garnet Wolseley spoke, as he always does, with bright and incisive effect; gallant old Sir Harry Kepel was tersely and vigorously to the point; the Right Honourable Mr. Mundella, M.P., was sonorously statesman-like; and the health of the patroness of the institution, the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, was received with rapturous enthusiasm. I only regret that the noble and munificent lady did not return thanks herself. I had the honour to hear her speak at the opening of the bazaar of the Flower Girls' Mission at the Holborn Town-hall some months ago, and very distinct and graceful were her utterances.

Mr. Burdett Coutts-Bartlett had naturally a great deal to say. On the loyal and patriotic toasts his remarks were in perfect good taste, but he gave a little too much amplitude to them. I went purposely to the end of the hall to listen to his delivery of the speech of the evening, and I could hear every word that he said. This was much;—for the dining-room of the Freemasons' is rather a trying one for oratory. Mr. Burdett-Coutts Bartlett's voice is clear and mellow; his action is animated and graceful, his delivery is fluent, and his command of language copious. Finally, he can always find an accusative to his nominative, and that is a "case" which public speakers very frequently fail to find. Having to address so large an audience, Mr. Bartlett pitched his voice a little too high. Otherwise criticism could find no fault either with the matter or the manner of his speeches. He was greeted with a tremendous reception; and his "first appearance in public" must be pronounced a brilliant success.

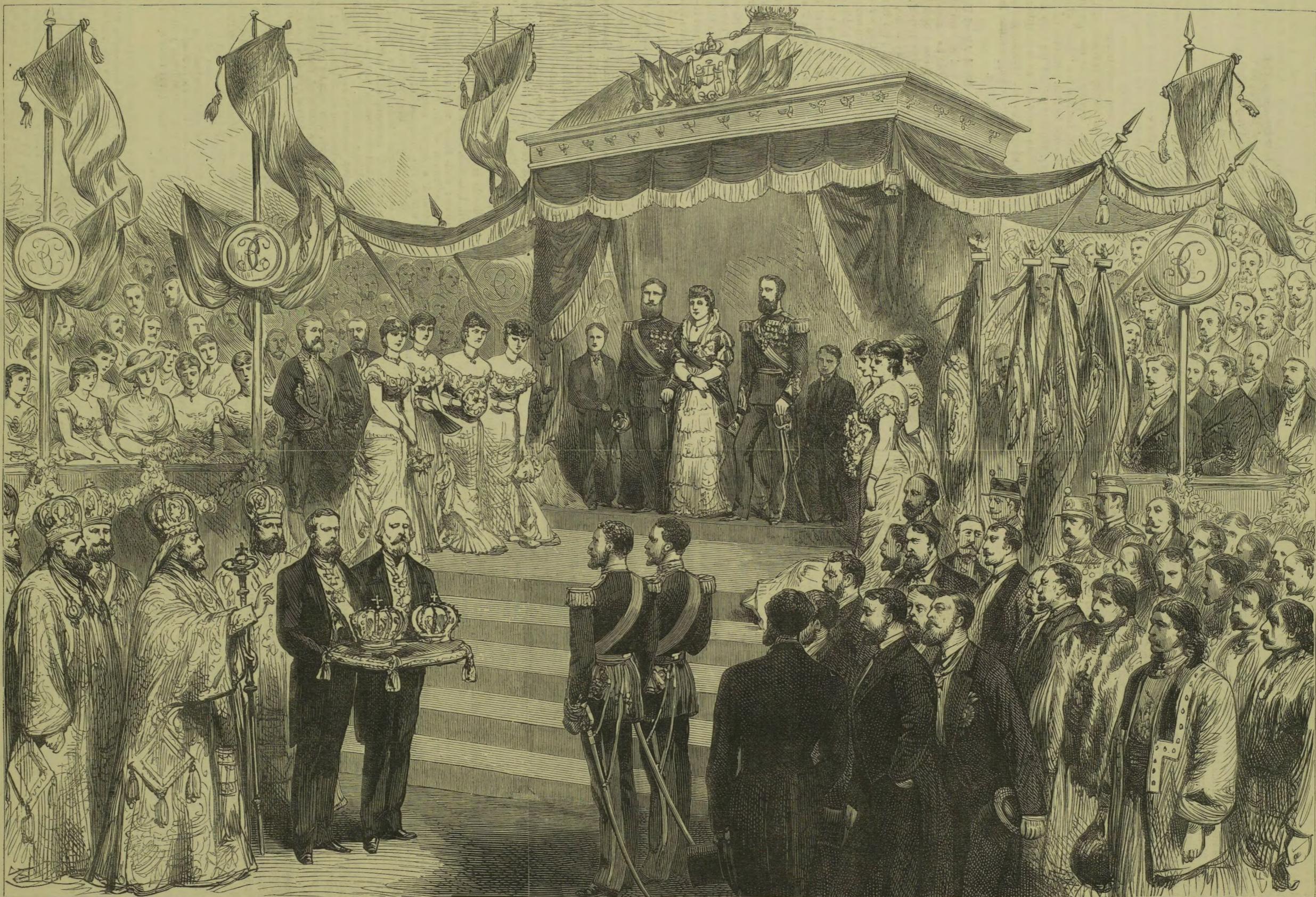
There are grand doings at the Royal Albert Hall on the day that I am writing these lines; and so soon as I have finished these "Echoes" I shall run down to Kensington and have a peep at the grand doings, and come back again to work. On Wednesday, the eighth, was opened, and on Thursday and Friday, the ninth and tenth of June, was continued, the Grand Fancy Fair and Musical Fête in aid of the funds of the Chelsea Hospital for Women, King's-road, S.W., which requires a large sum of money for the completion of the new building, the first stone of which was laid in July, last year, by H.R.H. the Princess of Wales. Next week I shall have something to say about the transformation of the Royal Albert Hall into "an Olde Englysshe Markette Place," and the holding therein by half the female rank and fashion of the day of an "Olde Englysshe Fayre." The Elizabethan orthography in the lengthy programme of the fair is rather distracting; but the committee have done splendid work, and the financial result will, I earnestly hope, be as splendid. The Chelsea Hospital for Women is one of those charities which should come home to all our hearts; and it is the bounden duty of every man to do his very best to support it—ay, even if in loving memory only of the Mother that bore him.

This has been a fearfully "horsey" week to me. About the Derby I have told you. Then, I have lost my nineteenth consecutive guinea in a club sweepstakes. I always draw a horse that either has been "scratched" or is dead. Whether my horse this year was called Aldeberontophosphorophio, or Chrononhotonthologos, or Richard the Third, or Jim Crow, I really do not know; for somebody else was good enough to dip in the lucky bag for me. The lucky bag! I just looked in at the club, on our way home from the Derby; and ere I had time to open my mouth the club porter said, "Mr. Flukes drew Iroquois." Of course, Mr. Flukes always draws everything. "T was ever thus; from Childhood's hour—." I don't think the punctuation is correct.

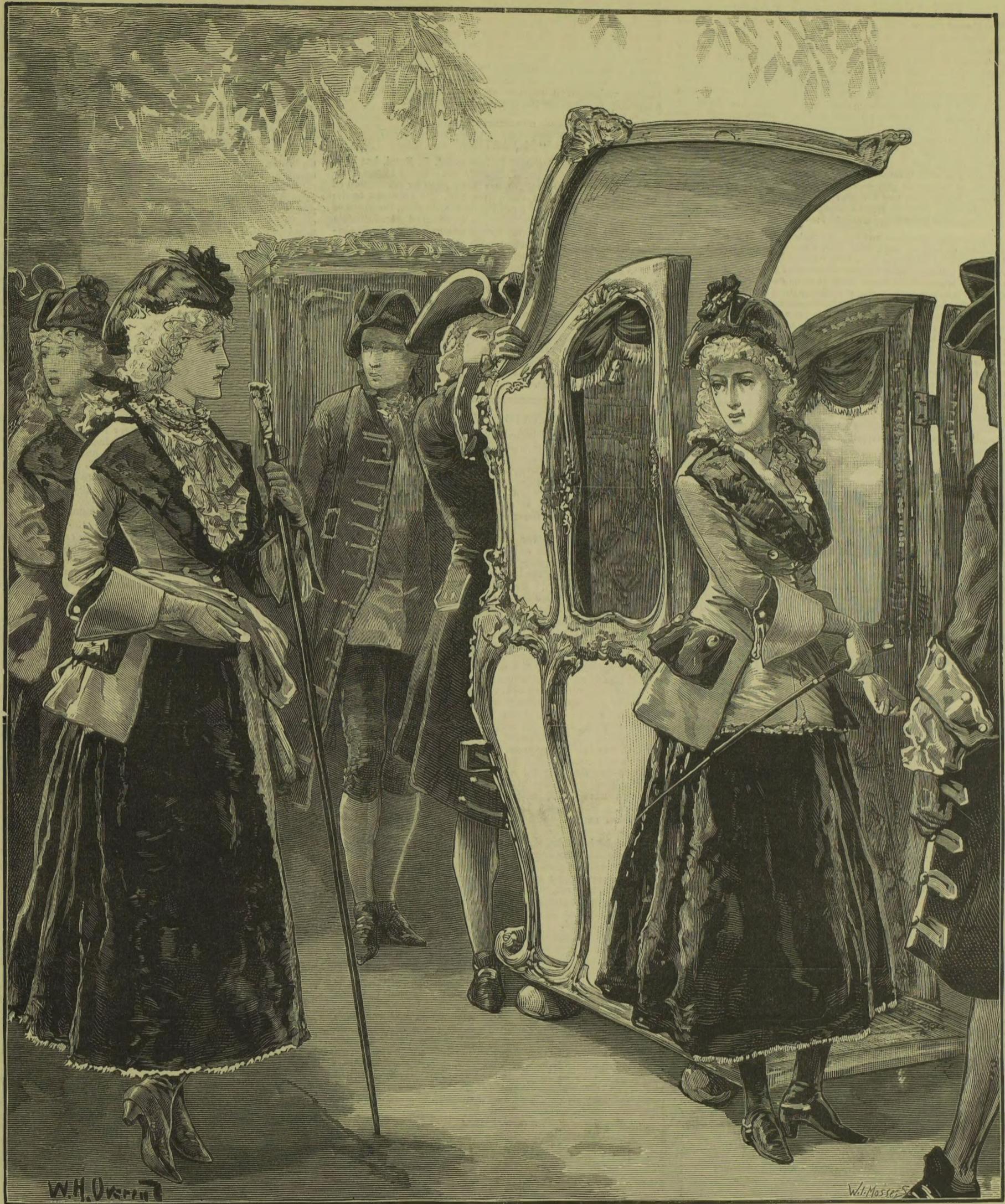
So, to console myself, I went on Saturday to the Agricultural Hall, Islington, to see the Horse Show. I arrived at eleven o'clock; and there were very few people there. Through the politeness of Mr. Samuel Sidney, the Secretary, I obtained a capital place in the gallery, whence I could watch the Marquis of Waterford and Mr. Foljambe, M.P., judging the weight-carrying hunters; the hacks and harness were to be judged by H.E. Count Münster, Lord Aveland, and Lord Norreys; and, altogether, I witnessed that which was to me a very pretty, graceful, and interesting spectacle. "How many things are there here," remarked Socrates in the market-place, "that I do not want!" O wisest son of Sophroniscus! how many things are there which we, who may be apt to fancy that we know a great deal about different things, know nothing whatever about! I am passionately fond of horses. I collect "horsey" books. I have just bought Lawrence's "Farriery," and I intend, when I have some pence, to buy the large edition of "Geoffrey Gambado." I copy the pictures in Mr. Samuel Sidney's "Book of the Horse." I fag, whenever I have a little leisure, at the anatomy of the noble animal in Stubbs and Waterhouse Hawkins, and I know no more about the horse from an equestrian or a sporting point of view than I do about Great Circle Sailing or the chemical production of artificial indigo. I am a shockingly bad rider, and have not been "outside" a horse for eighteen years; and that was in Mexico, where everybody rides. The Indian *peon* brings home your washing on horseback; and the very beggar (with these eyes I have seen him) begs on horseback.

Mem.: You cannot well fall out of a Mexican saddle, which is a modification of the old Spanish *semie-pique*, with Moorish slipper-stirrups. Campaigning down at the Potomac, I usually fell off the horses which were lent me. And I used to walk my steed quite cleverly into holes, and even into village shops. The memory of the old days came across me as I sat in the gallery of the Agricultural Hall. Weight-carriers! I scarcely know a weight-carrier from a letter-carrier. I know something about a cob. I bought one many years ago by the advice of my doctor. I never saw that cob; for I had to go to America before I had time to ride him. I had him sold while I was away, and he did not fetch so much as I had given for him; and on my return to England, Home, and Beauty, I had to pay the difference and his bill for many weeks' board and lodging, and fourteen pairs of shoes. What healthful exercise he must have taken, to be sure! I call him, to this day, the Phantom Cob.

G. A. S.



CORONATION OF THE KING AND QUEEN OF ROUMANIA AT BUCHAREST.



THREE LADIES OF FASHION ON THEIR WAY TO "YE OLDE ENGLISH FAYRE," AT THE ALBERT HALL.—SEE PAGE 574.

CORONATION OF THE KING OF ROUMANIA.

The coronation, which took place at Bucharest on May 23, was a most striking ceremony. The Royal cortége, consisting of King Charles I. on horseback, Queen Elizabeth, with Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern, and his two sons, Princes Ferdinand and Charles, seated in a carriage representing a basket of flowers, arrived at one p.m. on the metropolitan hills, which overlook the capital, amid salvos of artillery, to which a passing cloud added two loud peals of thunder. The weather was splendid. The King and Queen ascended at once to a richly canopied dais erected in the courtyard on the summit of the hill between the Chamber of Deputies and the Metropolitan Church. The Coronation Hymn having been sung, prayers were read by the Archbishop Primate of Roumania, and then the crowns were brought out of the church, where they had been all night, and were placed before their Majesties. The King's crown is of steel, wrought out of a cannon captured at Plevna; the Queen's is of gold;

and both are executed with exquisite taste. The ceremony over, their Majesties returned to the town, followed by a long procession. The crowns were taken to the Palace and there presented by the Senate and the Chamber. The King replied with the following speech:—

"This day's solemnity closes a period of fifteen years fraught with great struggles and mighty deeds. Under the shield of her Constitution, Roumania has established and strengthened herself. The nation's perseverance, the army's valour, and the confidence I have always felt in the people's vigour have not deceived our warmest wishes, and have raised this country to the rank of a kingdom, insuring thus its future prosperity. I accept this crown with pride. It is the symbol of Roumania's independence and strength. Wrought out of a captured gun, it is sprinkled with the blood of our bravest soldiers, and sanctified by the Church. It shall be a testimony to future generations of Roumania's valour, and of the perfect unity that reigns between the nation and her King. Nevertheless, the affection and confidence of the people is the most precious crown the Queen and myself possess, and we both

have but one wish—its happiness and greatness. In the presence of the flags that have floated on the battle-field; in the presence of this crown, which has also been a witness of your bravery, and around which the nation gathers as soldiers round their colours; in the presence of the representatives of this people, let us utter the cry dear to our hearts, which will resound in these hills, sanctified by so many great events: 'Long live our beloved Roumania, crowned by her civic and military virtues.'"

In the evening there were brilliant illuminations. Next day there was an historical processional pageant. The most striking feature in the procession was that of the peasants in their national costumes, sent by the various districts of Roumania to represent them. Each district marched to the palace headed by its flag and emblem. Among these deputations were to be seen the turbaned representatives of the three Trans-Danubian districts, newly annexed to Roumania.

Our Illustration of the ceremony of the Coronation is from a Sketch by M. Száthmári, the Court artist to their Majesties at Bucharest.

THE "OLDE ENGLISH FAYRE."

The Grand Fancy Fair and Musical Fête, which was opened on Wednesday last, in the Royal Albert Hall, by Princess Christian, in presence of several members of the Royal family and a whole galaxy of the beauty, rank, and fashion of the land, has met with all the artistic and financial success which an enterprise so original, picturesque, and benevolent deserved. The proceeds—and eight hundred pounds' worth of tickets were sold before the opening day—will be devoted to the funds for completing the new building for the Chelsea Hospital for Women, the first stone of which was laid by H.R.H. the Princess of Wales in July, 1880.

The arena of the great hall was converted into the semblance of an old English market-place; and Earl Cadogan and his committee, among whom Captain Stopford Claremont was most energetic and serviceable, confided its erection to Messrs. Bernasconi and Langford. This is how these gentlemen describe what they have so ingeniously and with so much archaeological knowledge designed:—

On emerging through an archway, one finds oneself in y^e midst of a novel and enchanting scene, which carries one's thoughts back to days long gone by—y^e traditional days, when "England was merry England." Along each side of y^e hall is a row of old-fashioned timbered houses of two storeys, y^e lower of which is used for y^e shops or stalls. Where one is accustomed to look for y^e orchestra, y^e miniature street is found to terminate with an Elizabethan mansion, with its out-houses and grounds, backed by lofty trees, from among which, in y^e distance, peeps out an old church tower. Y^e forepart, representing y^e lawn and shrubbery, is appropriately occupied by y^e band. Turning round and looking towards y^e opposite end of y^e hall, y^e view is closed by a feudal castle, rising stage upon stage from y^e archway entrance on y^e ground floor to a considerable height above. Y^e upper storeys of y^e houses are, to some extent, what in stage parlance would be called "practicable." Y^e windows are made to open; some of y^e house fronts retreat a little from y^e line, giving room for a sort of balcony, in which persons may sit and look upon y^e people below, and at y^e same time making y^e effect additionally realistic by their presence in such a position. Y^e centre of y^e hall is occupied by y^e flower-stall, from y^e centre of which a large and gaily-decorated Maypole is erected.

Y^e appropriate Old English costumes of y^e ladies who preside at y^e stalls, gives great effect to y^e whole scene, and perfects y^e style and character of y^e "tout ensemble."

From the description of the houses and the mention of the Maypole our readers will rightly gather that the period chosen for illustration is that of Elizabeth; but this was not strictly adhered to in every case, and anachronisms here and there crept in.

The flower and fruit stalls at the foot of the Maypole were presided over by the Countess of Scarborough, assisted by Lady Zetland, Lady Newport, Lady L^{amington}, Lady Kilmarock, and Mrs. Edgar Drummond; while visitors to the refreshment-booth were catered for by Countess Cadogan.

At the stalls in the market-place, and, of course, under their respective signs, the ladies in the following list vended wares "multitudinous in number, useful of purpose, artistic in design, and fair in price."

At y ^e sign of	Presided
Y ^e Sherwood Oak (Russet) ...	The Countess of Kintore, and Mrs. Newton.
Y ^e Rose and Thistle (Green) ...	The Countess of Romney, and the Hon. Mrs. Francis Byng.
Y ^e Silver Shield (Light Blue) ...	The Lady Churchill.
Y ^e Anchor (Heliotrope) ...	The Lady Constance Howard.
Y ^e Golden Fleece (Gold) ...	Lady Forbes, of Newe, Mrs. Arthur Sassoon, and Mrs. Leopold de Rothschild.
St. George and y ^e Dragon (Brown) ...	Lady Winnington, and Mrs. Cecil Samuda.
Y ^e Pestle and Mortar (Grey) ...	The Hon. Mrs. Charles Eliot.
Y ^e Lion and Unicorn (Crimson) ...	Mrs. Aveling and Mrs. Alexander Ross.
Y ^e Maltese Cross (Purple) ...	Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck and Miss Venetia Cavendish Bentinck.
Y ^e Bower ...	Miss Chambers.
Y ^e Robin Hood (Olive Green) ...	Mrs. Craigie.
Y ^e Fleur de Lys (Blue) ...	Mrs. Charles J. Freake.
Y ^e Old Crown (Red) ...	Mrs. Lambert Rees and Miss Protheroe.
Wheel of Fortune ...	Lady Howard de Walden and Miss Sinclair.

The "Three Ladies of Fashion going to the Olde English Fayre," whom we have depicted in one illustration, are intended to represent Mrs. Samuda, Mrs. George Bolton, and Lady Archibald Campbell. Their dress is plush, and old dead rose-leaf in colour, turned down with the same, only a shade darker. Steel-facet cut buttons, powdered wig, three-cornered hat, boots, spurs, and riding-whip enter into the costume of each. The badge they wear is a fleur-de-lys on the left lapel worked in silver on black velvet. Lady Archibald Campbell, it will be remembered, is the same lady who went to the 1st Drawingroom wearing the heraldic blazon of the Argylls.

There was quite a little crowd at Lowther Lodge to see these ladies enter their sedan-chairs. Mrs. Samuda's was black, with a picked-out pattern in red and white. The poles were scarlet, and the bearers wore dark blue coats turned up with scarlet. Mrs. George Bolton's sedan was dark green, picked out with buff and gold, and the poles scarlet. The bearers were in dark green, turned up with buff. Lady Archibald Campbell's chair was of Italian build, gold and white in colour, and with white poles. The bearers were clad in brown and canary, and in all three cases they wore three-cornered hats, knee breeches, white stockings and buckled shoes, and bore the livery and colours of their respective mistresses.

Besides the two ladies already mentioned, Mrs. Samuda was assisted in her booth by the Hon. Mrs. Albany Erskine, Mrs. Maxse, Mrs. Plowden, Miss Codrington, Miss Samuda, Lady Moncrieff, and Lady Ribblesdale. Among other things for sale at this booth there was a fine Italian dulcimer, or salterio, by Cascanti, dated 1772, with interior painted with Cupids, and decorated with scrolls in silver and gold. This was contributed by Lady Archibald Campbell.

The figures of the following ladies in our two-page Illustration are not intended as portraits, but are given for the sake of showing costumes:—1, Lady Garvagh; 2, Countess Cadogan; 3, Countess of Clarendon; 4, Countess Grey de Wilton; 5, Countess of Coventry; 6, Mrs. Paget; 7, Mrs. Craigie; 8, Countess Romney; 9, Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck; 10, Marchioness of Blandford; 11, Viscountess Castlereagh; 12, Mrs. Thompson; 13, Miss Sinclair; 14, Lady M. Jenkins; 15, Lady Constance Howard. The dresses were made by Messrs. J. Simmons and Sons, of Tavistock-street, Covent-garden, and by Messrs. S. May and Co., Bow-street. A series of photographs of the costumes, taken by Mr. John Edwards, of Park-side, Hyde Park, assisted our Artist in drawing the Illustrations.

The Wheel of Fortune was kept by Lady Garvagh, and Captain FitzGeorge controlled the May Mummers. There were concerts every day of the Fair, to which Mrs. Godfrey Peard, Lady Folkestone, Mr. Corney Grain, and Mr. George

Grossmith lent valuable aid; and the band of the 2nd Life Guards played from time to time. John Hollingshead, Jean Middlemass, A. H. Wall, and the Hon. Lewis Wingfield wrote stories for the occasion, and many of our theatrical celebrities gave their services to the good cause by representations of various kinds from day to day. We cannot conclude our notice without congratulating Mr. J. S. Wood, the indefatigable secretary of the Chelsea Hospital for Women, for having organised a scheme so charmingly novel and so admirably adapted for the charitable object in view.

MORNING.

This picture, by the talented Italian artist, L. Rossi, has been admired by visitors to Mr. A. Tooth's Art Gallery in the Haymarket, but was engraved for our front page by permission of the owner, Mr. Everard, some time ago. It presents to the reader's view a charming face of girlish childhood, the grace of which is rendered more piquant, as in some of Mr. Millais's pictures of similar subjects, by the quaint oddity of an old-fashioned head-dress, adorned with roses. Such a beaming countenance of youthful feminine loveliness, with such bright eyes full of joyous spirit, brings a delightful salutation in the fresh hour of "Morning," and a blessing for the whole of the day. We hope that the sight of it on our front page this week may cheer the heart of some reader, as a pleasant change from the scenes and figures of stern reality—not to speak of battles, shipwrecks, colliery explosions, and railway collisions, the miseries of Irish peasantry and misdeeds of the Land League, so often delineated by the artists of this Journal. We feel sure that the pretty little girl in this picture will be a welcome visitor wherever this Number is laid on the drawing-room table.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

A circular has been issued from the Constabulary Department by Colonel Hillier, addressed to the county inspectors throughout Ireland, directing them to communicate to the Sheriffs in their respective districts that it will be necessary in all cases to inform them where processes of law are to be carried out, and where it is likely opposition will be met. They are, if they think it advisable, to swear informations and communicate the fact to the Executive, who will always be ready to grant the necessary assistance.

A proclamation in the *Dublin Gazette* prohibits a Land League meeting in the county of Westmeath, and rewards are offered for the discovery of the perpetrators of certain outrages in other parts of the country.

Mr. Sexton, M.P., Mr. Healy, M.P., and Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M.P., were among the speakers at the weekly meeting of the Land League on Tuesday in Dublin. The topics touched upon included the proceedings of the flying column in the South of Ireland, the chances of the Land Bill passing, and the latest Police Circular. A letter was read from Mr. Quin, the assistant-secretary to the League, denying that he had ever written a letter or a telegram to Mr. O'Connor Power asking him to use his influence to get persons situations.

A meeting, purporting to be of the "Ladies' Land League," but really a general meeting of Land Leaguers, was held at Tulla on Sunday. Miss Anna Parnell was the chief speaker on the occasion, and in the course of her speech she said it was the object of the Government to induce the people to resist the law, but she asked them to avoid falling into the trap. They should exercise the greatest caution and self-control, but in saying this she did not mean to preach the cowardly doctrine that resistance to the law was wrong. Other land meetings were held, and some serious disturbances are reported.

Further arrests under the Coercion Act continue to be made.

Three fat bullocks, the property of Mr. Thomas Mullock, a magistrate, residing near Ferbane, in King's County, were on Sunday found houghed and their tails cut off.

Whilst protecting bailiffs in the service of writs of ejectment on the 2nd inst. on the property of Colonel O'Callaghan, near Tulla, in the county of Clare, the police were fired upon by armed parties. The constabulary returned the fire, and shot one man dead.

There has been a serious conflict in the neighbourhood of Ennis between the constabulary and peasants armed with rifles and pitchforks. The constables were fired at several times by men who were concealed. They returned the fire and charged the mob, but to what extent the peasantry were injured is unknown. About twenty arrests were made, and the men were brought before a magistrate and remanded.

The house of Mr. W. Higgins, a publican and car-stage owner in Upper William-street, Limerick, was attacked late on Sunday night by a number of roughs, who poured a volley of stones through the windows of his house and threatened to demolish the shutters of his shop. The object of the attack seems to be to obtain liquor. Mr. Higgins, armed with a revolver, which was charged with small shot, fired out of a window at his assailants, and three persons were wounded. Higgins has been arrested.

THE IRISH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AND THE LAND LEAGUE.

The meeting of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland opened in Dublin on Monday night. The Moderator, the Rev. W. F. Stevenson, in his address, said the Presbyterian body were not indifferent to the great issues that now affected the country. Their people were in the main a farming people; their elders were merchants; their ministers were farmers' sons; but they were a law-loving and law-abiding people. They abhorred all violence, and the loose, wild, and infectiously lawless speeches that were dangerously frequent. Loyalty to the Constitution and to the Queen was dear to them. There has been an agitation going on in this country for the past two years. Legitimate agitation was to be commended; but out of this agitation there had come bursts of agrarian crime which were to be deplored by every right-minded man. Some had been going further than others, and uttering sentiments of sedition against the Throne. It seemed, therefore, that it would be becoming that the General Assembly should tell their Sovereign that the Presbyterians of Ireland were loyal. It had not been the custom at meetings of the General Assembly in Ireland to send addresses of loyalty to the Queen; but under the present peculiar circumstances it would not be out of place to put on record their attachment to the Queen and the throne. He moved that a committee be appointed for the purpose of preparing a petition. The Rev. Dr. Kirkpatrick seconded the motion. He thought such an address would be very seasonable at this time, when the population of the country was so much disturbed, and when, to use a favourite phrase, some parts of the country were within measurable distance of civil war. While they were anxious to see people secured in their legitimate rights, they deprecated all participation in deeds of violence. The motion was unanimously adopted.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, June 7.

"Que de bruit pour une cotelette!" What a noise about a cutlet! said Santolius, the Latin hymn-writer, as he threw his breakfast out of the window because it thundered on a Friday. "What a noise about a few drops of water!" we might say, in speaking of the baptism in *extremis* of Emile Littré, if indeed that ceremony ever was performed. The lexicographer and *savant* whom Gambetta lately saluted as "the greatest worker of the century," died last Thursday at the age of eighty-one. Littré, I need hardly say, was in philosophy a Positivist and a disciple of Auguste Comte, but his wife and daughter were both devout Catholics. Although Littré himself felt the need of no creed and no formula or objects of worship, he never attempted to influence the beliefs and opinions of his wife. If charity, good works, and purity of life suffice to save a man's soul, we need not feel alarmed. Littré was once charmingly defined by a witty lady as "a saint who did not believe in God." However, during the last few months of his life Littré was frequently visited by the Abbé Huvelin, and lately the religious journals began to issue vague bulletins of the progress of his conversion. Meanwhile his most intimate friends were refused access to him, and he died in the presence only of his wife and daughter, the Abbé, and two Sisters of Mercy. It was then announced that he had been baptised and had received the sacraments in *extremis*;—however, the Abbé Huvelin has avoided making any statement to this effect, and for the present it is not publicly known whether Littré died converted or not. It is very natural that Madame Littré's convictions and her conjugal love together should have prompted her to take the measures which she did take in order to assure her husband's salvation. After all, the piety of Madame Littré will not nullify the great *savant*'s life-work, and neither philology nor positivism will suffer for the few drops of holy water that were sprinkled on his coffin. If the positivists and the freethinkers had comprehended this simple fact they would perhaps have refrained from disturbing the religious funeral, both at the church and at the cemetery, by noisy protestations. As it was, Littré's body was lowered into the grave amidst cries of "Down with the priests! Down with the holy water! Down with the body-snatchers! Vive la libre-pensée!" &c. Toleration does not appear to be a sentiment which the French freethinkers admit.

The Parisians are still waiting for the arrival of the summer. After a few hot days, the weather once more broke up on Sunday night; yesterday hail fell, and the weather was cold; to-day is showery and cool. Let us hope that the Grand Prix will not be converted into an aquatic fête, as it was last year. The Grand Prix has now so thoroughly entered into the habits of the Parisians that a wet day, such as we had last year, is a veritable disaster; for the great international event is perhaps the most popular holiday in the Parisian year. When the prize was founded, in 1863, at the instigation of the Duc de Morny, in order to return the politeness of the English, who had always opened their races to French horses, while French races were all closed to English horses, there was a grave debate as to the choice of a day. If a week-day were chosen, the Parisians could not come to the race; if Sunday were fixed upon, would the English come? Events have shown that a very considerable number of Englishmen emancipate themselves from the rigourism of their native isle *pro hac vice*; and if the honour of old England needs to be vindicated on the evening of the race, her stalwarts are ready for a friendly *bousculade* at Mabille. For the Parisians, and especially for the *Parisienne*, the principal feature of the race is the return from the course. The sight of 30,000 vehicles of all descriptions filing in serried ranks from the beautiful hippodrome of Longchamps, through the Bois de Boulogne, and down the Champs Elysées, is unique for animation and brilliancy. The only thing that the Parisians are praying for is a fine day next Sunday.

Last Sunday at Auteuil Races there was a falling off in the number of English horses that ran for the Grand Steeple-chase de Paris. The first three horses were French, and the winner was the Marquis de Saint-Sauveur's Maubourgues.

The Parisian season ends with the Grand Prix, and the minority, whose doings are recorded in the fashionable gazettes, betake themselves after that event to their country estates or to the seaside and watering-places. Indeed, fashionable Paris is already getting empty, as might have been seen at the Opera last night, when a young American prima donna, Miss Griswold, made a fairly successful débüt in "Hamlet" as Ophelia. Miss Griswold has a clear and extensive voice and a pleasing exterior. She is the niece of Bret Harte. Apropos of the Opera, on Saturday last a young man belonging to a wealthy family of the Faubourg Saint Germain, M. Gabriel de Labry, tried to kill himself in a private box. He fired four shots, and wounded himself severely, but he is said to be recovering. This young man appears to be of unsound mind. The other day he wrote to Sardou accusing him of having, in the play "Divorcons!" held up to ridicule his (M. de Labry's) domestic misfortunes.

The opening of the French plays in London has now become the signal for the departure of a number of vocal and instrumental artistes, who go to seek success in the salons and concert-rooms of the metropolis. Last year the Londoners made the acquaintance of Lorenzo Pagans and his charming Spanish songs. This year the Chevalier Motta will give a few concerts. He is a very finished artiste, and his singing is highly appreciated in the salons here.

The ball given last night at the Hotel Continental, in aid of the British Charitable Fund, under the patronage of Lord Lyons, was of a most brilliant character; and the amount realised for the charity by the sale of tickets was considerable.

The death of M. Vieuxtemps, the violinist, is announced. The Double collection, the sale of which I noticed last week, produced a total of 2,610,031f. The highest price given for one lot was 170,000f. paid for two Sèvres vases made for Louis XV., as a souvenir of the battle of Fontenoy. Immense sums were paid for the historical furniture which figured in this collection, although the authenticity was in many cases very doubtful indeed. However, the craze for pictures and *bibelots* is now so great that authenticity is a matter of secondary importance; the Double sale was *à la mode*—an accident which explains everything.

Politics for the moment are dull. To-day the report of the Budget Committee was distributed to the deputies, and the debate on it will take up at least half the time that the Chamber still has to live, for there is no doubt but that the Chamber will be dissolved before July 14, the date of the National fête.

T. C.

The seventeenth Dog Show of the Kennel Club began at the Crystal Palace yesterday week, and continued open until Thursday last. The entry included nearly 1300 dogs entered by 600 exhibitors. Prizes of the value of £1270 were offered for competition in 150 classes.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

On Monday last Drury Lane was again crowded—the Prince and Princess of Wales, with a distinguished party, occupying the Royal box—by an appreciative audience, eager to witness the third “number,” so to speak, of the répertoire of the Meiningen Court Company. They have already given us the German versions of “Julius Caesar” and “Twelfth Night”—the last chiefly remarkable for the splendour of the dresses and the furniture; and on Monday the play performed was an essentially native one, being the famous tragedy “Die Räuber,” by Friedrich von Schiller. In an amusingly naïve synopsis prefixed to the German book of the play, and which bears internal evidence of having been drawn up by a Teutonic *schriftschrifte*, “Die Räuber” is translated “The Brigands;” the compiler being apparently unaware that Schiller’s noble but exaggerated work is quite as familiar to English people of culture as “The Robbers” as it is to the lovers of Italian lyric art as “I Masmadieri.” Here is a sample of the Anglo-German synopsis:—“Amalia comes rushing in (*sic*) pursued by the robbers, and, recognising Carl, hurries joyfully to him. He prevents her from (*sic*) he is the captain of the Banditti, upon which intelligence the old Count dies from grief.” The Hof Intendant and Direktor, Herr Ludwig Chronegk, should have asked Mr. Augustus Harris to revise the proofs of his programme for him.

“The Robbers” is the famous play which set literary and to some extent political Germany in a blaze one hundred years ago. It was the first acted, but not the first dramatic production of Schiller. When a very youthful student he had composed two dramas, “The Student of Nassau” and “Cosmo de’ Medici,” some fragments of which he incorporated in “Die Räuber.” This he kept by him for some time after its completion, and it is a curious fact that when he graduated, in 1780, he quoted “The Robbers” in his academical thesis as from an English work, “The Life of Moor,” tragedy by Krake, act v. sc. 1. The mythical “Krake” became, however, very much Friedrich Von Schiller when, in 1782, “Die Räuber” was produced at the Mannheim Theatre. The plot may be very briefly summarised. The “reigning” Count Moor, a very wealthy and powerful nobleman, has two sons, Karl and Franz. The latter is an unmitigated villain, and jealous of the love which the Count and his young ward, Amalia von Edelreich, bear to the handsome and generous but dissipated Karl. Franz prejudices his father against him by lies and calumny, and causes a letter dis-inheriting him to be written to that “fast” young gentleman, who, with other dissolute companions, is drinking Rhine wine, playing cards, and *not* minding his book at the University of Leipsic. In desperation, Karl flies into the forests of Bohemia, and becomes captain of a band of robbers, who have been, indeed, the profligate companions of his University life, and who thus correspond with “the noblemen who have gone wrong” in Mr. Gilbert’s “Pirates of Penzance.” Karl afterwards visits his father’s castle in disguise, and has a pathetic interview with Amalia. Subsequently the demoniacal Franz locks up his father in an old tower with a view of starving him to death, and the poor old gentleman is only released from captivity by one Hermann, an accomplice of Franz’s (the two rogues have fallen out), in time to recognise in his son Karl the chieftain of a band of brigands: “upon which intelligence he dies from grief.” The banditti, meanwhile, have taken Count Moor’s castle by assault; the villainous Franz “attempts to pray, and finally stabs himself;” Amalia takes refuge in the forest, where she is stabbed to death (with the kindest intentions) by her devoted lover Karl; and that enigmatical personage, philosophically remarking that some poor, honest man may be made happy by the thousand louis d’ors offered for his (Karl’s) apprehension, takes his departure with the intention of being delivered up to justice. “Er geht ab.” That is the end of the Herr Graf Karl Moor. Surely, “Die Räuber” must have made a deep impression on the mind of Sir Walter Scott; for there is a marked similarity between the rival brothers in the “Robbers” and the rival cousins in “Rob Roy”—Frank and Rashleigh Osbaldestone. Franz Moor, for the rest, can scarcely be considered an original character. He is a German Iago; but a coward to boot, who trembles at his own shadow, and cowers when Hermann covers him with his pistol as though he (Franz) was a hound and the weapon a whip. One distinguished critic of the past has called “Die Räuber” “the most stimulant tragedy in German literature.” Another, quoting the famous passage in the soliloquy over the pistol which is to send the victim “alone and companionless to some burnt and blasted circle of the universe, where he would have eternity for leisure to examine the perplexed image of universal misery,” characterises the play as “a combination of vehement swagger and real grandeur;” and goes on to say that “Die Räuber” “pours forth a thunder of rant,” that it brings impossible characters into violent situations, and that it is full of “exaggerated gigantic metaphors.” These strictures were written five-and-forty years ago; and they certainly recurred to my mind when, on Monday last, I listened to the turgid streams of bombast from Karl, the never-ending jeremiads of old Count Moor, and the shrill scolding tirades of Amalia. Schiller himself confessed in after life that “to escape from trammels which were a torment to him his heart fled to an ideal world. The fault of ‘The Robbers’ was presuming to delineate men before he had met one.” On the whole, and bearing even the author’s own candid admission in mind, it is scarcely just to criticise “Die Räuber” from an English point of view. From such a standpoint it does not rise above the level of a “blood-and-thunder” melodrama of the old Victoria type, mingled with just such sentimentalities as are mercilessly satirised in the “Lovers” of the “Anti-Jacobin;” but looked at through a Teutonic glass, and in a Teutonic frame of mind, it is a grand and noble work.

The acting of the Meiningen Court Company was, as usual, wonderfully equal, capable, and efficient. All were letter perfect; and all, to my humble thinking, shouted too much. I never in my life saw and heard such noisy, restless performers, save at the Chinese Theatre, San Francisco. The *mise en scène* of the robbers’ encampment was superb; and the drilling of the supernumeraries was superlatively excellent; but I noticed that they threw their arms about in precisely the same manner and uttered precisely the same shrill yells as they had done in “Julius Caesar;” and surely Herr Ludwig Chronegk should remember that there is some physical and intellectual difference between a German mob and an Italian one. I do not say that both are not actuated by the same passions; but they certainly do not express those passions in the same manner. It may be, however, in fairness granted that the excess of noise and gesticulation is strictly in accordance with the vehemence of the dialogue. Truly the word is suited to the action and the action to the word; nor should it be forgotten that “Die Räuber” was, in its inception, as distinct and direct a protest and a revolt against the coldly classical tragedies of the French stage, of which Voltaire was the last illustrious exponent, as the Lady of the Lake and Christabel were direct and distinct protests and revolt against the unbending stateliness of English heroic couples,

of which Dryden and Pope were the fathers, and which expired in the frigid embraces of Hayley and Rogers.

Herr Nesper (the Brutus in “Julius Caesar”) acted Karl Moor very finely, and Herr Kober (the Casca of the Shakspearean tragedy) was equally good in the villainous Franz. All through “The Robbers” there are vigorous shouts of “Freiheit.” About the Liberty of the Meiningen Court Company I am not in a position to say anything; but Equality and Fraternity they certainly enjoy. They are all, artistically, equally good; and a true spirit of fraternity leads them not to be jealous of one another. The architectural portion of the scenery in “Die Räuber” is admirable, and all the dresses and decorations are splendid; but the landscape scenes are very bad. A dais of three steps covered with green baize in a forest scene is absurd enough; still such an arrangement may be à l’allemande, and in accordance with German tradition; but no tradition can warrant the scattering about the stage of a number of ridiculous boulders, supposed to represent either rocks or turf-hills, but which look like so many lumps of suet-pudding with plums in them. They should be taken away from a stage which has been adorned by the graphic genius of Stanfield, of Telbin, and of William Beverley.

G. A. S.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

“Il Trovatore” was given on Thursday week, with Madame Adelina Patti as Leonora, for the first and only time this season; the prima donna having sung with fine dramatic feeling. The cast was otherwise also as before, including Madame Trebelli as Azucena, Signor Nicolini as Manrico, and M. Lassalle as the Count di Luna.

On the following evening Weber’s “Der Freischütz” was performed, and Madame Fürsch-Mädler quite sustained the very favourable impression made by her previous appearances as Valentine in “Les Huguenots.” The lady is, indeed, a great acquisition to Mr. Gye’s establishment, and seems likely to fill a void that has for some time existed in a certain line of tragic and romantic opera. On the occasion now referred to Madame Fürsch-Mädler sang with artistic vocalisation and fine dramatic expression, her delivery of Agata’s great scena (known in English as “Softly sighs”) having been admirable in both respects.

The occasion brought forward, as Annetta, Mdlle. Guercia, who was favourably received. She has a bright and powerful soprano voice, which, as well as her action and gestures, betrayed some nervousness. She sang, however, especially in the Polacca aria, with much effect, and her performance will, doubtless, improve when less influenced by over-anxiety. M. Gaillhard’s Caspar has before been noted as an excellent performance, and it has gained, both dramatically and musically. He sang the Drinking-song and the Revenge scena excellently, and his action and by-play in the Incantation scene were impressive, without being ultra-melodramatic. Signor Gayarre was again the Max, and sang best in the more declamatory passages, as in the final “Allegro” of the scena in the first act. The subordinate characters were efficiently filled. The introduced ballet action was accompanied by an orchestral arrangement of Weber’s pianoforte piece, “Invitation to the Dance,” which, beautiful as it is, is hardly in accordance with the musical surroundings of the opera. The clever dancing of Mdlle. Viale was a special feature in this scene. Signor Bevignani conducted on both the occasions referred to.

On Monday there was no performance; on Tuesday “Faust” was announced; and for Thursday the production of Mozart’s “Il Seraglio” was promised.

HER MAJESTY’S THEATRE.

“Faust” was announced for repetition, with Madame Christine Nilsson again as Margherita, on Thursday week, Mozart’s “Il Flauto Magico” having been given on Saturday for the first time this year. The cast included several familiar features, among which was the Pamina of Madame Marie Roze, who appeared for the first time this season, and repeated an artistic performance that has more than once been commented on. Again, in the duet with Papageno, “La dove prende” (encored), in the air “Ah! lo so,” and in incidental passages of both the finales of the opera, Madame Marie Roze sang with expressive sentiment and dramatic feeling.

The brilliant bravura music of Astrifiamante—the Queen of Night—written by Mozart for a singer gifted with a voice of extreme upper range—was sung by Mdlle. Ilma di Murska with bright vocalisation and a good staccato, but with some want of her former facility in attacking the exceptionally high notes. Signor Lazzarini sang the music of Tamino unaffectedly, and gave the solo “Quel suono” (in the first finale) with good cantabile and a successful display of a high chest range. Signor Novara, as Sarastro, gained great applause for his effective delivery of the fine aria “Qui sdegnó.” The music for the three genii and the three attendants on the Queen of Night was well rendered by Mdlles. Valerga, Ricci, De Belocca, Dotti, Martini, and Tremelli; Signor Del Puente’s Papageno was again a valuable feature in the cast; Signor Rinaldini was, as often before, the representative of Monostatos; and other characters were fairly well filled.

On Tuesday “Mignon” was given for the first time here this season, with a cast mostly similar to that of former occasions—a special feature having been the repetition of Madame Christine Nilsson’s representation of the title-character. As in last year’s performance of the opera, the part of the volatile actress, Filina, was assigned to Mdlle. Lehmann, who sang the music with brilliant vocalisation, and acted with archness and spirit. Mdlle. De Belocca was a satisfactory representative of Federico; Mr. Maas, as Guglielmo, sang in his usual good cantabile style, but was wanting in animation; Signor Del Puente was impressive as Lotario, the harper; and Signor Rinaldini was lively as Laerte, the actor—other characters having been efficiently filled. Signor Arditto has continued to conduct with his well-known ability.

Report says that Mr. Mapleson has engaged, for his current season, Mdlle. Emma Juch, a young lady whose soprano voice and executive powers have recently elicited much commendation from the New York press.

The closing performance of this year’s series of the Bach Choir concerts, last week, was very appropriately devoted to the composer’s great mass in B minor (known as “Die Hütte Messe”), with which the society began its public career in 1876. The mass was again finely rendered, especially in its choral and orchestral details, the vocal solos having been sung by Mesdames Sherrington and Fassett, Mr. Shakespeare, Mr. Burdon, and Mr. Kempton. The occasional orchestral solo passages were finely played by Herr Straus (violin), Mr. Svendsen (flute), Mr. Horton (oboe), Mr. Wendland (horn), and Messrs. Trout and Anderson (bassoons). Mr. Otto Goldschmidt conducted, and Mr. T. Pettit presided at the organ.

The first of Herr Rubinstein’s series of pianoforte recitals

took place at St. James’s Hall last week, when this great virtuoso played a long and varied selection of solo pieces with alternate grandeur and delicacy, and produced a special impression on an audience that filled St. James’s Hall. His wondrous executive powers, and his strongly marked individuality, were manifested in Bach’s chromatic fantasia and fugue, Mozart’s fantasia in C minor, Beethoven’s “Waldstein” sonata, Schumann’s fantasia (op. 17), and a series of pieces by Chopin and Rubinstein. The reception of the pianist was of the most enthusiastic kind. The second recital takes place next Monday afternoon.

The sixth of the Richter concerts took place on Thursday week, and may be briefly dismissed, as the programme contained no novelty. Wagner’s overture to “Die Meistersinger,” and Berlioz’s to “Les Frances Juges,” Mozart’s symphony in D (the “Parisian”), and Brahms’s first symphony (in C minor), were effectively played by the band, conducted by Herr Richter. The seventh concert (the last but two) takes place next Monday evening.

That sterling artist, Mr. Pollitzer (leading violinist at Her Majesty’s Theatre), gave his evening concert during the week, the programme having included his own performances in solo pieces and concerto works.

Herr Carl Heymann (who recently played with much success at the Crystal Palace) gave a pianoforte recital at St. James’s Hall, on Wednesday afternoon, when his programme consisted of an interesting selection of classical and brilliant pieces.

Madame Frickenhaus (the eminent pianist) gave the third of her series of chamber concerts at the Royal Academy of Music during the week; her programme having been, as usual, replete with interest and variety.

Madame Sophie Menter—whose brilliant pianoforte playing has recently attracted so much notice—gave a recital at St. James’s Hall on Thursday afternoon, when the programme comprised a selection of solo pieces by Bach, Beethoven, Scarlatti, Schumann, Liszt, Chopin, and Rubinstein.

The fourth of Mr. Ganz’s orchestral concerts at St. James’s Hall takes place this (Saturday) afternoon, when the music of Gluck’s opera, “Orfeo,” is to be performed.

Mr. John Boosey’s last morning ballad concert but one took place at St. James’s Hall on Saturday, when the programme was of the usual popular interest, although consisting mostly of familiar pieces. These were very effectively rendered by Misses M. Davies and C. Samuell, Mesdames Patey and Sterling, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Maas, Mr. Santley, Mr. Maybrick, and the South London Choral Association.

The second Floral Hall concert of the season included brilliant vocal performances by most of the principal artists of the Royal Italian Opera. Mesdames Adelina Patti, Trebelli, Sembrich, and Fürsch-Mädler were heard in various pieces, too familiar to need specification; and Mdlles. Valleris and Warnots, Signori Mierzwinsky, Nicolini, Cogni, De Reszke, and M. Dauphin also contributed to a varied programme. As usual, there were several encores.

The Sacred Harmonic Society closed its forty-ninth season (its first at St. James’s Hall) yesterday, Friday, evening, when Sir J. Benedict’s “St. Cecilia,” and Rossini’s “Stabat Mater” were announced.

The Rubinstein concert at the Crystal Palace this (Saturday) afternoon will be an event of special interest. The celebrated pianist and composer will play and conduct; and the programme includes the first performance in England of his sacred work, “The Tower of Babel.”

The last but two of Mr. Sims Reeves’s farewell performances in oratorio, at the Royal Albert Hall, is to take place next Wednesday evening, in the “Messiah.”

HOME NEWS.

The Recordership of Nottingham is vacant through the resignation of Mr. R. Wildman.

Fourteen public Acts and sixty local statutes had received to Saturday last the Royal assent in just five months from the commencement of the Session.

The Inner Temple Gardens will be thrown open to the public from six to nine o’clock every evening during the months of June, July, and August.

The well-known ironworks at Cyfarthfa, South Wales, are closed. They are about to be adapted to steel-making, but meantime several hundred men are thrown out of work.

London, according to the report for 1880 issued by the Registrar-General, covered last year an area of 122 square miles, and contained 1500 miles of streets and roads.

The Earl of Jersey, who was accompanied by Lady Jersey, opened yesterday week a coffee tavern which has been erected in conjunction with a large number of improved model dwellings upon the site of the Queen’s Bench Prison in Southwark.

At a visitation of the Greenwich Observatory last Saturday the Astronomer Royal took occasion in his report to define what were the proper objects of the Observatory, consistent with its original foundation, for the purposes of navigation.

The annual movable committee of the Manchester Unity of Odd-Fellows held its first sitting on Monday at Southport. The Grand Master presided, and upwards of 450 delegates attended as representatives of districts or groups of lodges.

A list of the regiments and corps which are to bear distinctive words in consideration of their gallantry in the recent campaigns in Afghanistan and South Africa appears in Tuesday night’s *Gazette*.

An entire change of programme at Mr. and Mrs. German Reed’s entertainment provides the visitors to St. George’s Hall with additional reasons for renewing their acquaintance with that clever company of dramatic vocalists.

The metropolitan members of the Incorporated Law Society entertained a large party of members of provincial law societies at dinner on the 2nd inst. in their hall in Chancery-lane. Mr. John Moxon, the president, was in the chair.

Viscount Sandon, M.P., on Monday opened a fancy fair and bazaar in Stanley Park, Liverpool, to continue through the week. The fair is in aid of a new church and some charities of Kirkdale.

Cardinal Manning will consecrate Monsignor Gonzala Canilla Vicar Apostolic of Gibraltar at the Pro-Cathedral, Kensington, at eight o’clock, next Sunday morning. The ceremony will probably last about three hours.

Alderman John Jones, the Mayor, opened a public park near the centre of the town of Wolverhampton on Monday. The site, which was formerly occupied as the racecourse, was acquired from the Duke of Cleveland. The ground has been laid out as a park, with an artificial lake of eight acres.

Sir John Kennaway, Bart., one of the members for East Devon, opened on the 1st inst. the Winter Gardens at Torquay, which have been established at a cost of about £12,000. There were several thousands of persons present, and the proceedings proved a great success.



1. Lady Garvagh. 2. Countess Cadogan. 3. Countess of Clarendon. 4. Countess Grey de Wilton. 5. Countess of Coventry. 6. Mrs. Fagot. 7. Mrs. Craigie. 8. Countess Romney. 9. Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck. 10. Marchioness of Blandford. 11. Viscountess Castleveagh. 12. Mrs. Thompson. 13. Miss Sinclair. 14. Lady M. Jenkins. 15. Lady Constance Howard.

(These figures are not given as portraits, but only for the costumes worn by the ladies named.)

SOME OF THE COSTUMES IN "YE OLDE ENGLISH FAYRE," AT THE ALBERT HALL.

SEE PAGE 574.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

ITALY.

The anniversary of the grant of the Charter by Charles Albert was celebrated on Sunday with great rejoicings throughout Italy. In the capital King Humbert held a review of the troops of the garrison, and at night a firework display took place at the Castle of St. Angelo. During the firing of a salute, a gun burst, killing an artilleryman.

The Chamber of Deputies reassembled on the 2nd inst., and Signor Depretis presented his new colleagues to the House. The Premier said that the chief concern of the Government would be to carry out electoral reform. The army likewise claimed attention, and the war Budget would be increased. Respecting foreign affairs, he said Italy, maintaining with foreign countries friendly relations, cemented by justice and mutual respect, would seek to conciliate international with domestic duties. She asked only for "peace with dignity." Nor would they forget that "in moments of passion and mistrust great State interests must be guarded with that serene, long-suffering calmness which accompanies the consciousness of right." The *Daily News* correspondent says that the reception of the new Cabinet was "most frigid." On Sunday Signor Mancini, Minister for Foreign Affairs, brought forward a bill for prolonging the existing treaties of commerce and navigation between Italy and Great Britain, Germany, France, Belgium, and Switzerland until June 30, 1882. The Chamber of Deputies held two sittings on Monday, when several bills of secondary importance were discussed. The Chamber concluded on Tuesday the discussion of the bill authorising the execution of extraordinary public works. The total amount to be expended is 225,000,000f., of which 96,000,000f. are to be taken from the proceeds of the sale of Church property already in the possession of the Treasury.

The earthquake shocks on Mount Vesuvius were followed on the 1st inst. by a strong eruption. Broad and active streams of lava ran down the north-east side of the mountain.

PORTUGAL.

The Ministers, finding the Cortes impracticable, advised the King to sanction a dissolution. The decree was promulgated on the 4th inst. The new Parliament will meet on Jan. 2.

SWITZERLAND.

M. Vessaz (Radical), of Lausanne, has been elected President, and M. Zyro (Radical), of Thun, Vice-President of the National Council.

The Council of State has elected M. Kappeler (Liberal), of Zurich, as President, and M. Cornaz (Radical), of Neufchâtel, as Vice-President.

HOLLAND.

The Second Chamber has adopted the bill granting copyright to authors during fifty years, exclusive of the right of performance of dramatic and musical works for ten years.

GERMANY.

The German Reichstag on the 2nd inst. debated the Accidental Insurance Bill, and struck out the provisions, upon the enactment of which Prince Bismarck had determined to the effect that the Government should contribute to the Workmen's Insurance fund. The resolution of the Parliament is that the fund shall be provided by contributions from the employers and the workmen themselves.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Crown Prince and Princess left Vienna for Prague by special train at nine o'clock on Wednesday morning. Their Imperial Highnesses were most enthusiastically cheered by a large concourse of people assembled to witness their departure.

The Hungarian Diet was closed and dissolved on the 2nd inst. In his speech from the throne, the Emperor expressed his gratification at the realisation of his hopes by the patriotic support given to the Government proposals by the Reichstag. He dwelt upon the satisfactory progress made in financial affairs, and said that the state of foreign relations was such as "to warrant a well-founded hope that our people will continue to enjoy the blessings of peace, inasmuch as the good intentions of all the Powers enable every question, as it arises between them from time to time, to be brought to a pacific solution." The speech was loudly cheered, more especially the remarks referring to the marriage of the Crown Prince, which the Emperor read with apparent emotion.

An Imperial decree has been issued convoking the Hungarian Diet for Sept. 24. The Minister of the Interior has ordered that the new elections shall be held between the 24th inst. and July 3 inclusive.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor and Empress visited the capital yesterday week in order to attend the anniversary funeral mass for the late Empress. Troops were stationed along the route taken by the Imperial party, but the usual Cossack escort was dispensed with.

The Czar has received the five Tekke chieftains who have come as a deputation to Russia. He conversed with each of his visitors, conferred a military rank on the principal man, and gave valuable presents to all. The deputation have declared that the reception surpassed their wildest dreams.

His Majesty the Czar has promised his personal aid in improving the condition of the army; but he has declared to the Minister for War that it was necessary to economise.

General Scoboleff left St. Petersburg on Sunday for abroad on a four months' leave of absence, to recruit his health, after the arduous labours of the campaign and subsequent fever.

The Russian Imperial yacht *Livadia* arrived at Constantinople on Sunday, with Admiral Popoff on board. She sailed for Sebastopol next day.

Sentences, varying in degree, have been passed upon the ringleaders of the anti-Jewish riots in Kieff. One of the prisoners who took a leading part in the riots is sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude, and two of his companions to terms of ten and six years respectively. Two of the accused are exiled to Siberia; while three others, receiving the benefit of extenuating circumstances, are sentenced to short terms of imprisonment.

TURKEY.

The Government has appointed a Special Commission to draw up a scheme of reforms for the Asiatic Provinces of the Empire. When the scheme has received the sanction of the Sultan, it will be submitted to the Powers for their approval.

AMERICA.

Sir Edward Thornton on the 2nd inst. handed to Mr. Elaine, Secretary of State, a draught on London for £15,000, the amount agreed to be paid by England as compensation for the damages suffered by American fishermen in the Fortune Bay and Aspe Bay fishery disputes. The settlement has been effected with the best feeling on both sides, neither Government, however, surrendering to the other its construction of the fishery articles of the Treaty of Washington.

Iroquois's victory at Epsom caused great enthusiasm throughout the States.

The death of George Washington Morrison Nutt, better known as Commodore Nutt, is announced. He was born at

Manchester, Newhaven, in 1844, and in 1859, when fifteen years of age, he was engaged by P. T. Barnum, in whose museum at New York he made his first appearance before the public in 1860.

CANADA.

A statue erected in memory of Colonel Salaberry was unveiled at Montreal on Tuesday by the Marquis of Lorne, who, in his speech on the occasion, eulogised the loyalty of the Canadians.

It is reported at Ottawa that the Marquis of Lorne will visit England for a short time in the autumn.

At a meeting of the directors of the Canada Central Railway, held at Brockville, Ontario, on the 2nd inst., a resolution was adopted affirming the desirability of amalgamating that line with the Canada Pacific Railway.

It is stated that the governorship of Madras has been offered to the Earl of Camperdown.

A *Daily News* telegram from Alexandria says that the Egyptian Budget shows a surplus of about a million sterling, arising from improved revenue and decreased expenditure.

Resolutions were adopted at a meeting held in Madrid last week demanding the immediate liberation of all the slaves in the Spanish Antilles.

A conflict has taken place at Copenhagen between a body of Socialists and the police, many of the latter having been wounded.

After some severe fighting, an entire band of Turkish brigands has been broken up by the troops of the Sultan, near Salonica—only one man being taken alive.

During artillery practice on the 2nd inst. at Graudenz, in West Prussia, a shell dropped in the midst of a marking party, killing three officers and two gunners, and wounding a colonel, two artillerymen, and a civil engineer.

Communications have been made by the New York Postmaster to the General Post Office in London drawing attention to the damage effected by rats to the mails whilst in transit from England to the United States.

The Liszt Festival in Antwerp has been repeated with even more brilliant success in Brussels, where the concert was given under the direction of Franz Servais, the professors of the Conservatoire taking their places in the great orchestra. Liszt was present at this celebration, as in Antwerp.

The King of the Sandwich Islands has been on a visit to Calcutta. By his own wish, he was received without public ceremony, and probably the great majority of the inhabitants were ignorant of the presence of a Royal visitor. After staying two days, he left for Agra and Delhi, but, finding the heat oppressive, he changed his plans at Allahabad, and proceeded direct to Bombay, where he embarked for Europe.

THE SILENT MEMBER.

When our legislators do agree, their unanimity is wonderful. If the Irish Land Bill has conspicuously shown how irreconcile—say by the healing influence of time—are the views of Conservatives and Liberals, there are plenty of measures to prove how rapidly Acts of Parliament can be made, even in what is generally looked upon as a dilatory and profitless Session. Quite a budget of private bills, for example, in addition to the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill, received the Royal Assent in the House of Lords on Friday, the 3rd inst., prior to the adjournment of their Lordships till Monday next. As Lord Chancellor, Lord Selborne was chief of the trio of



Royal Commissioners. The method of signifying Royal Assent by Commission is as quaintly old-fashioned as the ceremonial robes of scarlet and the three-cornered hats the Royal Commissioners wear as they sit with becoming dignity on the woolsack in front of the Throne. The Courtly functionary known, for short, as "Black Rod," having with stately slowness marched along the corridor leading straight from the Upper to the Lower House, and having, with a profusion of obeisances, invited the Commons to attend the House of Lords, the right hon. gentleman who holds, and worthily holds, the position of first Commoner, promptly responds to the invitation, and leads such members who care to follow, ordinarily but a small contingent, to the bar of the Chamber of Peers. There, behold him, as he makes a series of profound bows to the scarlet Commissioners.

The Speaker in his official capacity and Mr. Brand in private are two totally different beings—especially since the right hon. gentleman has been driven by unruly members to firmly assert his authority. Bland, genial, his fresh-coloured face not infrequently wreathed in smiles, Mr. Brand might be very well be taken in the country for a squire "of the olden time." Whilst in the Chair, urbanity is still his distinguishing characteristic, but the flagrant misbehaviour of a small knot of Irish members has called for a seasonable tempering of his natural suavity with a little indispensable strictness. Much speculation exists as to whether Mr. Brand, after being wellnigh engulfed in the oceans of talk which have deluged the vexed question of Ireland, will at the close of the Session have the satisfaction of standing at the bar of the Lords to hear "La reyne te veult" pronounced as Royal Assent is intimated to the principal Ministerial measures of the year.

If the Irish Land Bill is to reach this haven at last, it is absolutely essential either that the majority of the thousand and more amendments which block the way should be withdrawn, or that a summary mode of dealing with those which are virtually duplicates should be hit upon. Practically, no progress had been made in Committee when the Commons adjourned for the Whitsuntide recess. Take the 2nd inst. for an instance of the way in which time is consumed. After the

usually mild Mr. Howard had indulged in an outbreak of wrath against the management of the Crown estates in Bedfordshire, and Mr. Gladstone had delivered a mollifying reply, Dr. Lyon Playfair took the chair in Committee; but the discussion of the amendments of Sir Richard Cross, Captain Aylmer, Sir W. Barttelot, and Mr. O'Sullivan, the first and second having been only debated to be postponed, and the others negatived by large majorities, stopped the passing of clause 1. The bill stood exactly in the same position after the consideration of Mr. Givan's amendment, rejected the following evening. But it would have been utterly distasteful to the extreme Home-Rule section to separate without a Donnybrook scene. This was forthcoming, accordingly, near the commencement of Friday's sitting; subsequent to The O'Donoghue's motion for the adjournment in order to animadvert on Lord Kenmare's treatment of his tenants. Colonel Tottenham had asked whether the report was true that a son of Lord Dunsdale had been shot at and wounded, and whether three murders had not been committed in the same locality, "attributable to the action of the Land League?" Whereupon Mr. T. P. O'Connor briskly rose to ask the Speaker if it was in order to "mendaciously" attribute such action to the Land League. Called upon to withdraw the expression "mendacious," Mr. O'Connor substituted the word "inaccurate." The Speaker's remark that Colonel Tottenham's question would not have been allowed to appear on the paper in the form in which he had put it did not satisfy the fiery O'Kelly. Was there no protection, he asked, in that House against gentlemen making statements calumnious and lying?"

Mr. J. O'Kelly was at once "named" by the Speaker; Mr. Gladstone moved that Mr. O'Kelly should be suspended for the sitting; and the hon. member for Roscommon County is sketched as he withdrew, in obedience to the vote of the House supporting the Prime Minister's motion by 188 to 14 votes.

This peculiarly Hibernian incident did not end there. Mr. Justin McCarthy neatly sought to exculpate Mr. O'Kelly by reference to Lord Palmerston's use of the expressions "calumnious and mendacious," but was corrected on this point by Mr. Gladstone. In the end, Colonel Tottenham got an answer in the negative to his query. But the hornet's nest had been roused. The so-called siege of Quinlan's Castle gave rise to fresh recrimination. And the Prime Minister's motion that

the House should adjourn till Thursday elicited a chorus of protests from Mr. Gorst, Lord Randolph Churchill, and even Sir Stafford Northcote against the notion of separating without hearing a reassuring statement with regard to the condition of Ireland and the Transvaal. Mr. Gladstone's too-serious answer to these party interruptions was hardly of a nature to discourage such tactics. Sir William Harcourt, therefore, took it upon himself pungently to retort upon the Leader of the Opposition that the present Government were not likely to do as the late Ministry did, and one day say nothing of importance was likely to occur, whilst on the morrow they announced the dispatch of Indian troops to Malta. The Home Secretary is represented in his heavy Parliamentary manner, delivering a home-thrust as a kind of champion of the heavy weights. Sir Stafford Northcote, when he had recovered breath, made a weak reply. Thereafter, hours were wasted in the conclusion of the debate on Mr. Justin McCarthy's vain resolution against the arrests of Land Leaguers in Ireland. Yet Sir William Harcourt had, after all, a satisfactory last word when he exercised his elocutionary powers on this telegram from Ireland:—"No resistance to the force at New Pallas. Report of Lord Dunsdale's son having been fired at untrue. No report of importance from the provinces to-day."



The Home Secretary has drawn the attention of the City Corporation to the statement in Mr. Walpole's report as to the inadequate accommodation at Billingsgate Market, and Sir W. Harcourt urged the importance of steps being taken to increase the facilities for the supply of fish to the public. The Court of Common Council, after receiving the letter, discussed a motion, adjourned from the previous meeting, for the appointment of a committee to consider the present unsatisfactory state of the fish supply of the metropolis, and this was carried by 62 to 36, a committee being appointed to conduct the inquiry.

The 318th anniversary of the birth of George Heriot, the founder of Heriot's Hospital, Edinburgh, was celebrated on Monday, at Edinburgh, in the usual manner. In the forenoon a sermon was preached in new Grey Friars church by the Rev. Dr. Lees, of St. Giles's Cathedral. Immediately afterwards the hospital boys and the children of the outdoor schools, to the number of about 5000, who receive a free education, assembled in the hospital grounds, where they were addressed by Lord Provost Boyd. The entire assemblage united in singing an anniversary song in commemoration of Heriot's birth, and the proceedings closed with the National Anthem.

The anniversary dinner of the supporters of the Newspaper Press Fund, which is fixed to take place at Willis's Rooms on Saturday, the 18th inst., under the presidency of the Right Hon. Sir Stafford Northcote, M.P., promises to equal in its attractions and results the most successful of the previous festivals. The list of stewards, containing about 220 names, includes distinguished members of the Corps Diplomatique, members of both Houses of Parliament, and other gentlemen eminent in art, literature, science, and the liberal professions. Mr. Sims Reeves hopes to be able to assist in the musical programme; which, it is anticipated, will, as heretofore, be under the direction of Sir Julius Benedict.

ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

CONCLUDING NOTICE.

With one exception, the best-known landscape-painters repeat themselves so exactly this season that a detailed review of their works is superfluous, assuming our readers to have visited Burlington House in recent years. Mr. Vicat Cole's views at "Wargrave" (203) and elsewhere are pleasing, as usual, but slighter than last year. From Mr. Davis we have had pictures resembling in all their elements his noontide on the French coast, with a couple of cows (263), and his twilight, named "The Evening Star" (1416). The same must be said of Mr. Oakes and Mr. C. E. Johnson; moreover, the large picture by the latter, "The Land of Streams" (85), strikes us as less effective than recent works, owing to the heavy equality of the handling. Frank Walton's autumnal scenes we have also virtually seen before. As for Peter Graham's Highland subjects, they seem to be turned out by recipe—so much blue and white sky slashed on, or so much silver mist; here a patch of brighter green in sunlight, there a patch of slatey shadow, with so many shaggy cattle in the foreground that acquire more and more the transparency of stained glass. K. Halswelle has two or three more flooded river views; very taking at first sight, from their vigorous execution and strong scenic contrasts of white light and blackish shadows, but obviously much exaggerated and artificial on further inspection. Then, in "The Silvery Thames" (154), it is equally evident that he has resorted too freely to the expedient, easy to the oil-painter, of imparting glassy smoothness to water: the Thames may be ever so "silvery," but to the observant, conscientious artist its silver will be found "frosted" here and there by a current, or a cat's-paw of wind, by insects, fish, fowl, or other accidents. W. Linnell, on the other hand, is pushing strong colouring and almost portentous effect farther than ever, to the inevitable loss of aerial truth and delicacy. Miss Clara Montalba's large view of St. Mark's rising above the flooded Piazza in which it is reflected (453) affords an imposing composition, and testifies to a fine perception of beauty and grandeur; yet it must not be concealed that the tone of colouring is utterly conventional. The painter took this peculiar yellow glow (so familiar in her works wherever the scene, and artistic in itself regarded arbitrarily) to Venice; she did not find it there. We say nothing of the suppression or fusion of the lovely details of the matchless pile; that might be allowable and even commendable under certain conditions of treatment; but artistic license carried to the point of untruth to the general aspect is fatal.

The one popular landscape-painter who seems to us to have surpassed himself is Mr. Leader, particularly in his aptly-named "February Fill-Dyke" (42). The rain has ceased; only a few flakes of cloud remain overhead; lowly cottages peep between, and the village church spire hardly rises much higher beside the still leafless trees, that rear their tall stems in the translucent air, while pools and puddles along both sides of the road reflect the primrose hues of the sky just after sundown. A striking, charming picture. Another picture that will yield and suggest much pleasure is J. Brett's "Golden Prospects" (445), a view from the Land's End in the fairest of weather, with only a few rounded waifs of cumulus to chequer the tender sky, and fleck with faint purple the golden radiance that twinkles on the nearer azure of the sea, or fades into the remoter mist, or falls with opalescent splendour on the foreground rocks, and their splashes, and bosses and fret-work of lichens. But there is something that offends the critical sense in the too mechanical technique of this painter; the intention seems to be—and it is the critic's unpleasant duty to note apparent intentions—to produce an illusion, or a *trompe l'œil*, as the French say—which is certainly not one of the higher aims of art. Something of the same remark applies to two pictures of rough sea, by W. J. Shaw (530 and 536). They look, if we may be permitted a sort of compendious Hibernicism, more true than they are. We confess we prefer the kind of movement to be found in E. Hayes's "A Fair Wind from the Harbour" (268), though the waves here (being in-shore) are opaque, and their action is not analysed so carefully. But for fidelity to wave action few of our painters equal Henry Moore—see his tumbling sea in "Mid-Channel" (968); the colour of the sea here, however, strikes us as too blue. Allowing fully for the deep water of "mid-channel," we should see in nature more of the grey sky reflected on the receding surfaces.

Returning to the landscapes, we have yet to note some meritorious works. M. C. W. Flower's "Winter's Ending" (251) is excellent. The following also are good:—"The Road to the Farm" (301), by A. Parsons; "In Lofoden" (435), by E. T. Crompton; and "In the Green Heart of the Wood" (348), by R. Catterson Smith. A quaint view in Holland of "A Dead City of the Zuyder Zee" (374), by Mr. Boughton, has a charming aspect of quiet truth, and places the artist in quite a new light. "The First Arrival" (379), by "Alice Havers"; "Not of the Fold," by F. Morgan; and "Milk for the Calves" (20), by Tom Lloyd, are all faithful, bright, full-coloured landscapes with figures from nature, and quite innocent of any recondite "aesthetic" meaning. And a similar remark applies to Otto Weber's sound but prosaic "Mid-day Meal in the Open" (429). Hardly so, however, as regards C. Lawson's "The Pool" (19) and "Bardon Moors" (167). Despite old-masterish affectation and dirty opaque or blackish brown colouring, there is in this artist's works (the latter especially) something very rare in our school—a sense of grandeur in lines and masses, and a consciousness that a landscape should, as a harmonious whole, fill the mind with some idea or sentiment. Alfred Hunt has the same elevated conception of landscape art; but his two works this year are not fortunate—more than ever the idea is lost in a sullied or incomprehensible tangle of broken hues. The Scotch painters are not in force this year. Besides the works already noticed, there is little of mark, if we except J. Farquharson's "Twilight Lingers Still" (307), and J. MacWhirter's "Sunday in the Highlands" (483), and two coast-scenes by Colin Hunter, which, however, are loaded with paint so heavily as to repel the spectator to the farthest side of the room in which they are placed.

Of the portraits not yet reviewed, we have already spoken of those of Mr. Holl in general terms. Mr. Ouless's masterpiece of the year is the bust of Mrs. Butterworth (347). This has a subtlety in the rendering of minute lineaments and characteristics that is scarcely to be found in the portraits by Mr. Holl, forcible, broad, dramatic, and masterly as these are; with a little more spontaneity, or a touch of genius this portrait by Mr. Ouless would be worthy of Mr. Millais. The half-length of a little girl à la Reynolds, numbered 181, is a favourable example of Mr. J. Sant. Mr. Orchardson's apparently colossal half-length of Mrs. Winchester Clowes (142) shows a harmonious disposition of tints, but is as thin, flat, and empty as a design for stained glass. H. Fantin's half-length of Mdlle. L. R. (24) is thoroughly modelled and life-like—as this artist's portraits always are. Among several good portrait hunting-pieces that of Captain P. A. Watson Carnegie (914), by S. Carter, is one of the most vigorous.

The water-colours are generally unimportant; but the following have novel interest, or otherwise merit attention:—"The Jester" (613), by R. Giannetti; "Italian Lace-Makers,"

(640), by S. G. Rotta; "A Quiet Spot" (656), by O. Rickatson; "Market Place, Verona" (662), a distemper painting on canvas by J. O'Connor; "The Holy Rock, Jerusalem" (680), by Carl Haag; "Bankside, with Birds: Early Spring" (691), by M. Snape; "The History of a Crime" (708), by A. W. Strutt; "Suspense" (725), by A. Burchett; and "Decorative Treatment of Modern Subject: Labour" (765), by E. Buckman. The following are noteworthy engravings, &c.:—"The Cathedral of Chartres" (1181), etching by A. H. Haig; Mr. Gladstone (1188) and "A Jersey Lily" (1201), both after Millais, engravings by Mr. Barlow; "Atalanta's Race" (1194), after Poynter, engraving by F. Joubert; "Sympathy" (1205), after B. Rivière, engraving by F. Stackpoole; and two enamels by Madame de Cool.

The unnoticed sculpture need not detain us long. We have already reviewed Mr. Hamo Thornycroft's "Teucer" and the works by Messrs. Brock and Calder Marshall purchased from the Chantrey Fund. We have also mentioned Mr. Tinworth's elaborate alto-relievo of "Christ's Entry into Jerusalem," and we regret we have not space to enlarge on its wealth of character and incident. Mr. Thornycroft also exhibits a bust of Professor Owen (1487), boldly blocked out and left with the chisel marks, but essentially a good likeness, though requiring much to complete it. Mr. Calder Marshall's "Sabrina thrown into the Severn" (1489) is an energetic well-modelled group, but wanting in poetical or romantic feeling. The colossal statue of the Maharajah of Bulrampore (1500), by Mr. Birch, stands with firmness and dignity—a point seldom attained by our sculptors—and, though not a very favourable subject, is the best work of its kind here. The bust of the late Lord Mayor, Sir Francis W. Truscott (1479), is an admirable likeness; and Mr. Birch is equally at home in dealing with delicate feminine traits, as in the bust of Miss A. M. Bruce (1466). Mr. Holiday's recumbent statue, "Sleep" (1539), is a great surprise as from a painter. Had the artist been a sculptor simply he might have rendered (his perceptions being of form alone) the couch more yielding; he might have adjusted the legs somewhat differently, and chosen a less *risqué* position for the figure, yet the conception is nobly frank and pure, the forms recall those of the Phidian time; the torso, head, and arms are very beautiful (though the surface might be more delicately varied); and the drapery is exquisitely disposed and modelled. Signor S. Albano, the eminent sculptor of Florence, sends a bronzed statue of an old man, crouching under his infirmities, called "Old Age." This is a marvel of realism—the head is instinct with life; but why reproduce the pitiful signs of age in a nude figure, which are even more painful in bronze than in the original version, which, if we remember rightly, we saw in marble or plaster three years back at Florence? The sculptor's almost equal mastery of female beauty is shown in the statue of "Marguerite" (1492) and the bust called "Remembrance" (1499); but even in this last there is in the rendering of the breasts (which are flesh itself) something of the same almost offensive naturalism and imitation of minute accidents that degrade so much Italian sculpture. Charlotte Besnard's bronze statue of "Judith Showing the Head of Holofernes to the People of Bethulia" is a very clever but very theatrical work.

Mr. Armitstead's Aphrodite (1448), his "diploma work," and "The Obedience of Joshua" (1469), for the Guards' Chapel, are so-called "flat reliefs;" and, notwithstanding the plea of "decorative" treatment, are, we think, wrong in principle—the scale of the relief being purposely sacrificed in what should be the highest and lowest passages. Moreover, the defective modelling of Venus's face, and portions of the other panel is amazing from an artist of reputation. Among the portrait busts we have to specially commend Mr. Boehm's Gladstone in marble (1497) and Carlyle (1481) in terracotta—in both instances the essential though latent character being well got at; Count Gleichen's very characteristic head of Mr. Bancroft, and the works of this class by T. Brock, J. A. Raemackers, G. B. Amendola, Miss Henrietta Montalba, C. Argenta, M. Raggi, W. White, R. C. Belt, Lord Ronald Gower, a small terra-cotta of Victor Hugo (1543), Georgiana E. Bulley, and E. Ford Onslow. Also, should be noticed Mr. Lawson's grandiose sketch of "Cleopatra" (1478); "Shielding the Helpless" (1484), by E. B. Stephens; a pretty statuette, "Love's Messenger" (1533), by W. R. Ingram; "Penserosa" (1505), by A. Fontana; a "German Wild Boar" (1516), capably modelled by Julius Haehnel; and a snarling panther's head (1522), by G. Lawes.

A number of works by the eminent German artist Professor Adolf Menzel, who has lately been elected an honorary member of the Old Society of Painters in Water Colours, has been added to the Society's Exhibition; but we must postpone a notice of these remarkable works till next week.

Mr. George Aitchison, the architect, has been elected an Associate of the Royal Academy.

The Metropolitan Railway Company have been proceeded against in the Queen's Bench Division by the Attorney-General to recover passenger duty of 5 per cent upon all persons who travelled at fares exceeding a penny a mile. It was the practice of the company to charge for a certain proportion of their third-class tickets a higher rate than the Parliamentary fare of a penny a mile. Baron Huddleston and Mr. Justice Hawkins held that the company were liable for the duty, and gave judgment accordingly.

The Earl of Derby presided and gave an address at the thirteenth annual congress of delegates from the Co-operative Societies of Great Britain and Ireland, opened in Leeds on Monday. He stated that he regarded co-operation as a more important matter for the future of England than nine tenths of those discussed in Parliament. He believed co-operative work was sure to be honest work, and was opposed to the system of credit, which was the universal plague of this country. His Lordship then treated the subject under three heads of inquiry—co-operation as regards quantity and quality of production, as it affected the happiness and comfort of those engaged in it, and as it bore on the relations between capital and labour. From each point of view he regarded co-operation as beneficial. The three substantial gains of the co-operative movement he considers to be—no motive for fraud, no liability to debt, and no room for disputes between employers and employed. The proceedings extended over three days; among the heads of subjects for discussion, organisation and education occupying the leading places. In connection with the congress an exhibition of the manufactures of co-operative productive societies was opened. Mr. Thomas Hughes, Q.C., who presided on Tuesday, described the co-operative movement which he had established at Rugby, in Tennessee. He said that the application of the surplus of English co-operative societies to production would be wise, and said there was some truth in the charge of a breach of the fundamental principles of co-operation. Its true object was to make England the happiest place for good men to live in. Trades deputations were received and papers read, and there was a banquet in the evening.

AGRICULTURAL SHOW AT TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

The Prince of Wales visited Tunbridge Wells on Tuesday, being the guest of the Marquis of Abergavenny at Eridge Castle, upon the occasion of the "Bath and West of England and Southern Counties Agricultural Association" holding its exhibition at Tunbridge Wells. The present compound name of that society appears rather too cumbersome and difficult of comprehension. The old Bath and West of England Society was founded a hundred years ago; but it came in 1869 to Southampton, in another year to Guildford, and amalgamated itself with the Southern Counties Association; it has also visited Brighton and Croydon. Lord Abergavenny is president for this year. The arrangements at Tunbridge Wells have been made by a committee, of which Mr. J. D. Cramer Roberts is chairman, and Mr. E. Durrant is honorary secretary. The show, which opened at ten o'clock on Tuesday, and continued to Friday, took place on elevated ground a little way on the Frant road, commanding a fine view of the pretty town, which has an air of rural elegance and dignified tranquillity, and of all the pleasant country around.

The opening day was rather spoilt by the rainy weather, but there were several thousand visitors to the show. His Royal Highness arrived at Tunbridge Wells, with Earl Sydney, the Marquis of Hamilton, Lord Falmouth, and other gentlemen, about one o'clock, when he was met by Lord Abergavenny, and went to luncheon at Eridge Castle. Before leaving the station, he received an address from the Tunbridge Wells Local Board, presented by Mr. J. Stone Wigg, the chairman. At Eridge Castle his Highness met the Earl of Cork, the Earl of Coventry, the Earl of Sefton, Earl and Countess Delawarr, Earl and Countess Romney, and other ladies and gentlemen of rank. At four o'clock this distinguished party, with the Prince, went to inspect the Agricultural Show, after which his Royal Highness returned to London. The live-stock department was very large, comprising 767 entries; the Sussex cattle, the Jersey and Guernsey cows, and the South Down and Romney Marsh sheep, were especially admired. There was a large exhibition of implements, and of machinery in motion; a working dairy, organised by the Aylesbury Dairy Company, and an attractive horticultural show, besides an interesting collection of works of art and antiquities.

Our Illustrations represent, in addition to the show-yard, several places of note in the neighbourhood of Tunbridge Wells. Eridge Castle, though not an ancient building, is situated in a demesne that has belonged to Lord Abergavenny's family (the Beauchamp Nevilles, great personages in the Plantagenet reigns) nearly five hundred years. Queen Elizabeth sojourned six days at the old Castle, in 1578. The park is vast and grandly wooded; the fir plantations are remarkably fine. The mansion of Bayham Abbey is the seat of the Marchioness of Camden, who has also been visited by the Prince of Wales. The ruins of the old Abbey, which was destroyed by Henry VIII., are of some architectural interest. At Tunbridge, on the Medway, six miles distant from Tunbridge Wells, still remain the strongly-built gate tower, with an archway opening to the river, and other portions of the ancient feudal castle, which was held by the De Clares, the Audleys, and the Staffords, in succession, as a fief of the Archbishop of Canterbury. It was besieged in the Barons' War by King Henry III. The Lords of Tunbridge were hereditary chief butlers to his Grace the Archbishop.

The Central Chamber of Agriculture lately communicated with the University commissions, pointing out the advantage of establishing one or more chairs of agriculture in connection with the Universities, or in other ways promoting the special education of the agricultural classes. From the University of Oxford commission a reply has been received, stating that the appropriation of College funds to University purposes having been already settled, the commissioners cannot now propose to divert any part of the funds to the purposes mentioned.

It has been arranged that the Royal Counties Agricultural Society's show shall take place on the 21st and the three following days, and the Earl of Pembroke, the president of the society for this year, has intimated that probably Prince Leopold will attend the opening ceremony. The Town Council of Salisbury have agreed to attend in state. The entries, as far as the sheep—an especial feature—and the cattle are concerned, are good, and a high class Hampshire and Southdown, Oxfordshire, and other shorter-woollen sheep, will be established. Shorthorn, Hereford, Devon, Sussex, and Channel Island cattle, Berkshire and other breeds of pigs, poultry, pigeons, and rabbits will be shown, and, in addition, agricultural implements and machinery, £1200 in prizes being competed for. The Society has usually confined its shows to Hants and Berks; this year it has fixed upon twenty acres of meadow land known as The Butts. There will be a flower-show and an exhibition of fine cut specimens in connection with the event.

At a meeting of the council of the Royal Agricultural Society, held on the 1st inst., the Marquis of Londonderry was elected a governor of the society, and sixty-nine new members were elected. The Education Committee brought up a long report, and letters were read from Canon Girdlestone, and Mr. Wilkinson, of Harrow; the first on teaching the knowledge of common things in agriculture, and the second on teaching the elements of gardening in primary schools. The committee concurred in the views of Canon Girdlestone, that it is very desirable that reading-books on the common things connected with farm labour should be used in rural schools, and that a knowledge of these should be added to the special subjects for which a grant may be obtained. The committee, however, saw more difficulty in providing gardens to be attached to schools, but they believe that there are cases where a master, having a special love or knowledge of such subjects, might make the garden a valuable addition to the school teaching. The report was adopted after some discussion. The reports of several other committees were also received and adopted.

The Council of the Society of Arts have placed six new memorial tablets on houses which are of historic interest as having been occupied by celebrated men. The residence of an Emperor, two statesmen, a philosopher, and two artists have been thus distinguished. These china plaques will now be found on the front of 15, Buckingham-street, Strand, where Peter the Great lived for a short time; on 25, Arlington-street, for many years the residence of the famous Prime Minister, Sir Robert Walpole; on 14, Savile-row, where Sheridan lived; on 35, St. Martin's-street, Leicester-square, for some time Sir Isaac Newton's home; on 36, Castle-street, Oxford-street, where James Barry, the painter, received the statesman Burke; and on 30, Leicester-square, a new building, occupied by Archbishop Tenison's School, which stands on the site of Hogarth's home. In former years the Society of Arts marked with their memorial tablets the houses inhabited by Burke, Byron, Canning, Dryden, Faraday, Flaxman, Franklin, Garrick, Handel, Johnson, Napoleon III., Nelson, Reynolds, and Mrs. Siddons.



1. Entrance to Show-Yard. 2. Bayham Abbey. 3. Old Bridge at Bayham. 4. Eridge Castle. 5. Church at Bayham. 6. Old Abbey, Bayham. 7. Tunbridge Castle.

THE BATH AND WEST OF ENGLAND AGRICULTURAL SHOW AT TUNBRIDGE WELLS.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



IROQUOIS, THE WINNER OF THE DERBY.

THE WINNER OF THE DERBY.

Iroquois, who has at length succeeded in winning their first Derby for the Americans, is the property of Mr. P. Lorillard, one of the largest owners of racehorses on the other side of the Atlantic. He is by Leamington from Maggie B. B., and his sire, who has already been more than creditably represented in this country by old Parole, was himself a racehorse of very high character, and was imported from England when he was twelve years old. Iroquois, who is rather on the small side, standing a shade under 15 hands 3 inches, is a brown colt, with a narrow blaze on the face, and a little white on the near fore heel. He has a good head, and his neck, though a trifle light, is well set on. Perhaps his strongest point is his shoulders, which are unusually deep and well placed. On the other hand, he is undoubtedly light in the flank, and his quarters, though very muscular, are by no means of the massive order. His feet are as good as they can be; and his legs, which are thoroughly well shaped, sound, and free from blemish, must be made of iron to stand the "heroic" style of training practised by Pincus, who prepared him for all his engagements this season. His two-year-old career was of a very chequered description. He came out with a great reputation at the Newmarket Second Spring Meeting, and won the Two-Year-Old Plate very easily from Herman, Kühleborn, and three others. In his next three essays, however, he was only once successful, and on that occasion he only had a solitary, and very moderate, opponent. At the Newmarket July Meeting he fairly astonished everyone by running the peerless Bal Gal to a head in the July Stakes, and cantering away with the Chesterfield Stakes on the following day. These two fine performances were followed by a wretched exhibition at Sandown Park. His next appearance was at Goodwood, where he won the Lavant Stakes from Isola Madre and others; but Wandering Nun cut him down without an effort in the Findon Stakes, and he could not even gain a place in any of his last three races. This year he has been out three times, running second for the Two Thousand

Guineas, cutting down Lennoxlove for the Newmarket Stakes, and walking over for the Burwell Stakes. While admitting that Iroquois met a moderate field in the Derby, we do not at all wish to deprive him of any of the credit of his victory, as he must be one of the hardiest and soundest horses ever foaled, and might have been "made to order" for the peculiar Epsom course. He has many valuable engagements, including one in the St. Leger, in which race we hope to see him play the third and deciding game of the rubber with Peregrine.

A SWARM OF BEES IN THE STRAND.

A good deal of amusement was caused among the people who chanced to be near the corner of Upper Wellington-street, Strand, on the Tuesday afternoon of last week, by the unexpected visitation of a swarm of bees in that central part of London. The *Field* office is close by there, and it was at first supposed they might have arrived from the country as a deputation to inform the editor of some matter in the department of rural natural history. But Mr. W. B. Tegetmeier had not been prepared to receive them, and was quietly sitting and writing in his editorial study, when a brother naturalist came in to tell him that the bees were assembled just round the corner. He went out and found them besieging the stage door of the *Gaiety* Theatre, and greatly alarming some of the lady members of Mr. Hollingshead's theatrical company, who wanted to go in for a rehearsal at that hour. The stage manager, Mr. R. Soutar, was at the door in much consternation, and begged Mr. Tegetmeier, by all his science and skill in the way of insects and other winged creatures, to disperse the buzzing mob as quickly as he could. Mr. Tegetmeier at once sent for a ladder, as the bees had swarmed high up the front of the *Army and Navy Gazette* office; then, having armed himself with a short broom, and with a cylindrical cheese-box and a dish-cloth from the Restaurant, he boldly ascended, and cleverly, with one sweep, brushed all the insects into the box, clapped the cloth over them, and had them fast prisoners, to the admiration of



SWARM OF BEES IN WELLINGTON-STREET, STRAND.

all spectators in the street below. He then placed a hive, with the queen bee, in the balcony, and set the box there beside it, allowing the whole swarm to pass into the hive and rally round their queen; "which they did," he says in the *Field*, "as loyally as if they had been Britons, and she had been Queen Victoria." They are now doing well in a frame hive, and he hopes the queen bee will be the parent of many stocks, to be called "the Strand bees." In explanation of this odd little incident of London life, it is stated that Mr. Neighbour, a hive manufacturer, in Holborn, had that morning got from the country several swarms of bees, which he had ordered to be sent to him, to stock some hives for his customers; and one swarm had made its escape and flown as far as the Strand.

THE CHURCH.

Last Saturday the foundation-stone of the new church for St. Matthew's, Bayswater, was laid by Mrs. Allcroft, the wife of the patron of the living.

A stained-glass window (the work of Mayer and Co.), representing the Good and Faithful Servant, has been placed in the parish church of Stretford, to the memory of J. Hampson, fifty-four years clerk of the church.

On the 1st inst. the Archbishop of Canterbury laid two memorial-stones in the Church of St. Michael, Battersea, which is being erected in memory of the Rev. H. B. Verdon, M.A., for many years Curate-in-charge of the district, and Mr. Philip Cazenove, a late churchwarden of Battersea.

A meeting to promote the formation of a bishopric of Newcastle was held on the 2nd inst. in that town, the Bishop of Durham presiding. His Lordship said there only remained a sum of £15,000 to be raised before the bishopric could be established, and he should like to announce that this had been done before the Church Congress met in Newcastle in October.

On the motion of the Bishop of Llandaff, seconded by the Bishop of St. David's, it has been resolved, at a representative meeting of Welsh Churchmen, to take steps with a view of having a revised Welsh edition of the New Testament. The basis adopted will be the text used by the translators of the revised English text.

The nave of St. Andrew's, Wickham, Kent, has recently been reseated; this, as well as other improvements, having been carried out under Mr. Ralph Nevill, F.S.A., of Gray's Inn. The funds for this, as for previous work at the church, have been mainly raised through the efforts of the well-known singers, the Messrs. Robertson.

A special service, and the first of its description, for the young was held on Monday in the nave of York Cathedral, when the Dean (the Rev. A. P. Purey-Cust) delivered an address on "The Duty of Kindness to Animals." There was a numerous attendance, including children from several of the charitable institutions of the city.

A special choral service was held in St. Sepulchre's Church, Holborn Viaduct, on the evening of Ascension Day, a choir of upwards of fifty voices rendering the music in an excellent manner. For the anthem was performed a sacred cantata, composed by Mr. J. Loaring, F.C.O., the words being taken from Psalm xlvi. The congregation consisted of about two thousand persons.

The Rev. W. M. Whittemore, D.D., Rector of the united parish St. Katherine Cree and St. James, Aldgate, delivered his twenty-ninth annual flower sermon at the first-named church, Leadenhall-street, on Tuesday evening. The ancient edifice, which has lately been renovated, was crowded, the majority of the congregation being children, each of whom carried a handsome bouquet of flowers.

A fancy fête and bazaar has, by permission of the Hon. Mrs. Meynell Ingram, been held in Temple Newsam Park, near Leeds. The object is to raise funds to finish the building of St. Hilda's Church, Knowsthorpe. The total cost of the building will be £8000, the existing deficiency amounting to £3000. The bazaar was opened by Lord Houghton; who was accompanied by the Earl of Derby, Lord and Lady Halifax, Earl and Lady Auckland, the Hon. Mrs. Meynell Ingram, the Countess of Zetland, the Hon. R. O. A. Milnes, the Hon. J. C. and Mrs. Dundas, and the Hon. A. R. D. Elliot, M.P.

The question whether the Revised New Testament can be legally used in the Lessons of the Church of England is not entirely answered in the Lord Chancellor's published letter to the Bishop of Lincoln. Lord Selborne lays it down that "if any clergyman reads in his church the Lessons appointed for the Sunday and other services from the 'Revised' Version before it has been recommended or authorised by some sufficient public authority, he will incur a serious risk of being held to be an offender against the law." His Lordship contends that there must have been *some* authority for the use of the words "appointed to be read in churches" in the title-page of the Authorised Version, and that the usage of more than two hundred years must originally have had some legal origin. Nevertheless, it is well known that other versions of the Bible were in use at the time, and even after the Authorised Version had received the sanction of James I.; and one ecclesiastical critic suggests that there might have been an Order in Council, which was burnt in the year 1618; though it is hardly conceivable that such an order could have been passed without some record of its existence. Possibly in this state of uncertainty an attempt may be made to obtain a legal decision from the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, of which Lord Selborne is a member. The alternative is an Act of Parliament to settle the difficulty; but such a remedy no representative of the Established Church would venture to propose without clear evidence that the bill would pass both Houses, and would not raise larger questions than it set at rest.

The Illustrations of places and buildings at Chesterfield associated with the life of George Stephenson, which appeared in our Special Supplement last week, were from photographs by Mr. Harry W. Weller, of that town, who is publishing a photographic album containing both Chesterfield and Newcastle views connected with this subject.

Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin have most opportunely issued a "Companion to the Revised Version of the English New Testament." It is written by Professor Alexander Roberts, D.D., a member of the New Testament Revision Company, and will be found a most valuable aid in comparing the Authorised and Revised versions. Part I. is devoted to a consideration of changes arising from an amended text, and Part II. to the changes arising from an amended translation.

A Dairy Show on rather a large scale was opened on Tuesday at Bingley Hall, Birmingham, and prizes to the amount of one thousand pounds were awarded. The entries comprised cattle, goats, cheese, butter, cream, honey, and poultry, together with poultry-yard and bee-hive appliances. The Mayor observed that the exhibition was an experiment, which he hoped would be successful. They could not see English agriculture languishing without making an effort to improve its position.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The death of Joseph Hayhoe—about the last of the old school of trainers—which occurred on Sunday last, has occasioned great regret, but little surprise, as his recovery had been considered hopeless for many weeks past. He was born in 1815, and, very early in life, was placed in "Tiny" Edwards's stables at Newmarket. After remaining there for several years he went to Whitewall, where he assumed the responsible position of head lad to John Scott. Like all the pupils of the famous "Wizard of the North," he soon became a perfect master of his profession, and, from his great veterinary skill, was always specially famous for his success with unsound and delicate horses. In 1854 Hayhoe began business on his own account as private trainer to the late Baron Rothschild, and from that time to the day of his death was always associated with the famous "blue and yellow" of Mentmore. It would occupy too much space to give even a bare list of all the famous animals that he prepared for their engagements; but, of course, his great year was 1871, when Favonius, Hannah, and Corisande swept off the Derby, One Thousand, Oaks, Leger, and Cesarewitch between them, and "Follow the Baron" became the watchword of many an enthusiastic backer. Two other Derby winners—Kisber and Sir Bevys—were also trained by him, and, during the last season or two, he has done well for Mr. Leopold Rothschild, though that gentleman has not possessed any really high-class representative except Fashion.

The idea of establishing an Epsom Grand Prize was a capital one; and now, if there is an "off" day during the week, it is the Tuesday, and not the Thursday. There were twelve runners for the great event—only three less than for the Derby—and the race was worth upwards of £4500. Curiously enough, Scobell and Voluntary were the only Derby horses that took part in it, and, though the former was heavily backed, Ishmael, a north-country colt, who received 14 lb. from Prince Soltykoff's representative, was made favourite. It was generally considered that he would have won had Osborne made his effort a little earlier; but, as it was, Scobell just managed to keep in front past the judge's chair, and gained a half-length verdict. The colt by Reverberation—Auchinleck ran exceedingly badly, as he also was in receipt of a stone from the winner, and thus the form shown by the pair in the Payne Stakes was completely reversed. Scobell moved wonderfully well over the terribly hard ground, and has evidently improved so much of late that he has a fair chance of beating Foxhall for the Grand Prix de Paris on Sunday next. The other races of the day were not of great importance, though the clever victory of Retreat in the Royal Stakes drew renewed attention to the claims of his stable companion, Cylinder, for the Manchester Cup. Lord Stamford carried off the Chetwynd Plate with his filly by Pero Gomez—Lady Rosebery, and she has fairly earned the pretty and appropriate name of Rosebud that was bestowed on her after this success.

One of the hottest Derby weeks on record ended with a sultry Oaks day. The course had become so hard as to be positively dangerous, and the dust flew about in very unpleasant clouds. Still the last-named infliction was the only drawback to a very pleasant holiday, and the attendance of spectators was decidedly above the average. The presence of Incognita frightened away nearly all opposition for the Acorn Stakes, and long odds were laid upon her. It is clear, however, that she by no means relishes galloping upon a macadamised road, and Cannon had to call upon her in earnest to stall off a resolute challenge from Conrad. Chevronel (9 st. 7 lb.) got off badly in the Glasgow Plate, and just failed to throw his third main, as he could not quite reach the useful little Spurs (6 st. 4 lb.). Contrary to general expectation, a field of twelve was mustered for the Oaks; but the more one looked at them the more certain did it seem that Thebais would add this race to her One Thousand victory. Thora did not appear in the paddock, and when it transpired that she had unfortunately gone amiss, odds of 10 to 1 "bar one" were offered all over the ring. The French representative, Perplexité, made no friends; and, in spite of having run second in the Prix de Diane, scarcely had a price in the quotations; while it was only the presence of Archer in the saddle that found backers for the very moderate Queen's Message, whose name was not on the card. Nothing except the favourite could compare with Myra, who was far fitter than when she ran so badly at Newmarket. Traveller's Joy was started to make the running for Thebais; but, as she could not go fast enough, the favourite went to the front before much more than half the distance had been traversed. Even at this point seven or eight of the field were hopelessly out of it; and, when they were fairly in the straight, the race was a mere match between Lucy Glitters and Thebais, the former of whom held a lead of about a couple of lengths. It was plain, however, that Fordham had the race in his own hands; and, gradually closing with the north country filly, he came away opposite the Royal Stand, and won in the commonest of counters by three lengths. Myra was a very bad third; and the others straggled in at intervals. The time was 2 min. 46 sec., four seconds quicker than Iroquois took to run the same course on the Wednesday; and, without attaching any importance to this fact, we think it is very lucky for the owners of the placed horses in the Derby that Thebais is not engaged in the Leger. This was her twelfth successive victory; and she is about the best stayer that Hermit has yet produced. Fordham thus scored his fifth Oaks, having previously won the race on Summerside, Formosa, Gamos, and Reine. There is no getting over the fact that the Derby and Oaks combined did not engender half the excitement that was felt as to the result of the Epsom Gold Cup, which was reduced to a match between Bend Or and Robert the Devil, and in which they fought their great Derby battle over again. When they appeared on the course, it was plain that Bend Or was the fitter of the two, and he settled down to his preliminary canter in the more business-like style, as "Robert" was a little fretful and fidgetty, and appeared above himself. He laboured, moreover, under the disadvantage of having to make his own running. However, he did this in rare style, and held a lead that varied from two to three lengths until they were fairly in the straight. Then Bend Or gradually drew up to him, and, getting him in trouble at the Bell, won very easily by a neck. On returning to weigh in, Archer was received with even more enthusiasm than on the Wednesday, and the victory appeared to be a wonderfully popular one, though Cannon and the defeated crack came in for almost as much cheering as the victors. After such a race as this, the two remaining events on the card felt very flat.

Owing to the unfortunate rupture between the committee of the Notts County Club and seven of the professionals, in which the sympathy of every unprejudiced person must be with the former, Notts could only send out a weak team against Lancashire, and was defeated by ten wickets. Messrs. Wood (50) and Hornby (41) did most of the scoring for the winners, and Watson was in rare form with the ball, taking no less than eleven wickets for 86 runs. On the other side, Gunn (49) batted exceedingly well. Yorkshire v. Surrey resulted in the disastrous defeat of the latter by an

innings and 217 runs. Mr. Lucas (62) played a fine innings, but he received no support, as none of the others could make anything of Peate's bowling, which proved fatal to no less than fourteen of them, at the small expense of 77 runs. Ullyett (112), Lockwood (109), and Bates (55) were the chief contributors to the Yorkshire score of 388. The match between Oxford University and the Gentlemen of England resulted in some heavy scoring, and was left drawn at a very interesting stage, the University having four wickets to fall, and wanting 59 runs. Leslie (36 and 93), Whiting (80), Wilson (51), and Thornton (54), all scored freely for Oxford; and, on the other side, I. D. Walker (20 and 88), A. J. Webbe (30 and 112), and Vernon (119) did most of the run-getting.

BENEVOLENT OBJECTS.

The annual meeting of the Indigent Blind Visiting Society, 27, Red Lion-square, will be held, by the permission of Lord and Lady Leigh, at 37, Portman-square, next Wednesday afternoon—Lord Shaftesbury, president of the society, in the chair.

Earl Cairns presided at the annual meeting of the East-End Juvenile Mission (Dr. Barnardo's Homes), and said he looked upon such institutions as the salt of London, that saved the metropolis from the destruction which always attended upon evil. The meeting was held on the 1st inst. at Exeter Hall, which was densely crowded.

On the same day, the forty-second annual meeting of the members and supporters of the Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Royal Benevolent Society was held at the City Terminus Hotel, the Duke of Marlborough presiding. The total number of persons relieved last year was 13,134. The chairman said he was glad to find that the funds of the society were in a fairly flourishing condition, although the late year had been of a most disastrous character to mariners.

Baron Pollock presided on the 2nd inst. at the forty-ninth annual festival of the United Law Clerks' Society, which was held in the Middle Temple Hall, when subscriptions amounting to about £400 were announced. During the past year the receipts were rather more than £4700, against an expenditure of less than £3400. The balance is added to the investments of the society, which now amount to over £61,200. The number of applications for assistance in the twelve months was sixty-three, the great majority of which have been from non-members or their widows, who had never contributed to the funds. Of these, fifty had been found to be deserving and in need, and relief was accordingly granted to them.

The half-yearly general meeting of the subscribers and members of the friends of the London General Porters' Benevolent Association was held in the evening at the Guildhall Tavern, Mr. F. T. Isitt presiding. From the report of the board of management it appeared that the income for the past half year had been £2134, of which £1281 was from donations. During the past six months ninety-nine pensioners had been upon the funds. The fourteenth annual dinner, held on April 8, at which the newly-elected president, Mr. S. Morley, M.P., presided, resulted in the collection of £1789. The half-yearly election of pensioners was held in the evening at the Guildhall Tavern, when six additional pensioners were elected from a list of fifteen candidates, making 105 upon the funds, the payments to whom amount to £2000 per annum.

The ceremony of laying the memorial-stone of the new hall of the Orphan Working School, situated at Haverstock-hill, was performed on the 2nd inst. by Mr. Charles Tyler, chairman of the estates committee, in the presence of a large number of friends of the institution. The hall thus founded owes its origin to the munificence of Sir James Tyler, a member of the committee, and will be a most useful and valuable addition to the establishment, made at a cost to the donor of £2500. The new hall will contain about 900 persons, and the intention is that it should be used for religious services and for lectures and public gatherings connected with the school. Some idea of the magnitude and wide beneficence, and at the same time of the pressing needs, of the institution may be formed from the fact that £300 a week is required for the maintenance of the boys and girls.

Mr. W. A. Burdett-Coutts presided on Tuesday night at the annual dinner of the Drovers' Benevolent Institution, at which Baroness Burdett-Coutts, Sir Francis and Lady Burdett, Mr. Mundella, M.P., Sir Garnet Wolseley, Admiral Sir H. Keppel, Mr. Sheriff Waterlow, Sir L. Henderson, and Mr. Geo. Augustus Sala were among the celebrities present. In answer to the toast "The Press," Mr. Sala made one of his racy speeches, concluding thus:—"I am very glad and proud to be here and able personally to tell you how much the press, in its social aspect, has the interests at heart of the charity of which the noble and illustrious lady who sits at her gifted husband's side and has been the auditor—the delighted auditor—of his polished and graceful oratory is the revered patroness. All that touches drovers and drivers and shepherds—all that touches cattle and sheep and horses and mules—aye, and dogs and cats, and indeed the whole brute creation, is the province of the social journalist. They enter into the great scheme for the prevention, not only by prosecution and punishment, but by precept, exhortation, and example, of the abominably degrading and brutal vice of cruelty to animals. For years and years my brethren and I in the social columns of journalism have done our very best to further the efforts of the admirable society which systematically calls on the law—the too often laggard and lethargic law—to protect dumb animals, and to exercise its rigour towards the wretches who torture them. We may be sneered at as sentimentalists, sensationalists, and humanitarians; but, so far as I am concerned, I do not intend to cease being sentimental and sensational on the subject of cruelty to animals until decaying eyesight altogether fails me, until my hand loses its cunning and my brain its capacity, and the night comes 'when no man can work.'" Many other toasts were given. The drover's work must often make him thirsty, one would think, and yet, according to the unimpeachable testimony of the police, he is a sober man. Colonel Henderson, speaking at the annual dinner, said he had asked one of his superintendents what was the general character of the men, and his reply was that he had never seen a drunken drover, and the public-houses built round the cattle market were all failures. The subscriptions and donations amounted to £520.

A Scottish gathering in aid of the Scottish charities in London will be held at Stamford-bridge Grounds next Saturday, June 18. The Duke of Athole is the president of the gathering.

We are asked to announce that at the annual grand fancy-dress ball, on the 27th inst., for the benefit of the Royal Caledonian Asylum and the Royal Scottish Hospital, the Highland Quadrille will be taken by the Countess of Lindsay and Mrs. Campbell Munro, and that the fancy-dress quadrille will be formed by Lady Catherine Bannerman and Lady Kilmarnock.

A DAY IN THE COUNTRY.

Appeals are made for funds to give a day in the country to the children and others connected with the following schools and institutions:

The Rev. R. S. Jukes, 20, Rosoman-street, Clerkenwell, earnestly pleads for assistance to enable him to give the children and poor of his mission a day in the country. The district has a population of 6000, all poor, and is very far from any park or open space.

Assistance is requested for four hundred poor children in the Ben Jonson Mission School, Harford-street, Stepney. Donations may be sent to Mr. George H. Phillips, hon. secretary, 13, Plimsoll-street, East India-road, Poplar.

Donations on behalf of the London-street Sunday school, Bethnal-green, will be acknowledged by the superintendent, Mr. C. Ward, 42, Finsbury-street, Bethnal-green.

The Rev. S. Robinson, St. Andrew's Vicarage, New Kent-road, solicits help to take 500 children and 150 mothers for a day in the country. Population 9500, including a part of Kent-street, all poor.

For three hundred extremely poor children in the South London Ragged Schools and Mission, Collingwood-street, Blackfriars, by the secretary, Mr. M. E. Watson, 3, Jessamine-villas, Heber-road, Dulwich.

It is desired to give the children of the Sunday schools and the poor women belonging to the mothers' meeting at the Clare Market Mission their annual excursion into the country. Donations will be acknowledged by the Rev. T. J. Scott, Mission Curate, Clare Market Mission House, Strand.

Serious sickness has prevailed in the district of St. Andrew's, Hoxton, and a day in the country is much needed by the children. Address the Vicar, the Rev. Henry Hayman, 24, De Beauvoir-road, Kingsland.

Donations will be most thankfully received on behalf of seven hundred poor Sunday school children of Christ Church, Southwark, by the treasurer of the schools, Mr. G. Tooley, 69, Bankside, or by the Rev. A. H. De Fontaine, Rector of Christ Church, Southwark.

Mr. T. Spink, 102, Crawford-street, or Mr. Montagu Holmes, 26, Warwick-road, Maida-vale, will be glad to receive contributions on behalf of two hundred poor children in the Little Earl-street and Linton-place (Lisson-grove) School.

For three hundred poor children at St. Agatha's Mission, Shoreditch, donations will be received by the Vicar, the Rev. F. C. Wills.

At St. Mark's Sunday school, Old Ford, where there are three hundred children, any donation, however small, will be acknowledged by the superintendent, Mr. C. Haynes, 66, Ilissatt-road, Homerton.

Last, and certainly not least in importance, Lord Shaftesbury makes his annual appeal on behalf of a treat in the country to the children taught in the Ragged School Union. Contributions to renew this treat will be thankfully acknowledged by John Kirk, secretary, Ragged School Union, Exeter Hall.

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The lines are shown on the accompanying map, and attention is especially directed to the annexed report of the Company's Engineer.

The latter of these lines is completed (with the exception of a short length at the St. Angelo end), and is already in operation. The line from Milan to Giussano is being constructed, and will shortly be ready for opening.

Owing to the want of adequate railway communication of the ordinary character in this and other districts of Italy, concessions are granted by the Provincial Authorities for the right of constructing lines of light railways along the sides of the broad military roads which intersect the country, where they do not interfere with the ordinary traffic, and practically therefore an exclusive use of the line for the purposes of the Railway is secured.

These lines have this special advantage over ordinary railways, that the great cost of purchasing land and carrying out heavy earthworks is avoided, thereby enabling larger profits to be realised up in the smaller amount of capital embarked.

Some hundreds of miles of these Road Railways have been and are being constructed, with both Italian and foreign capital, and some of the lines already in operation are earning large dividends.

The fares and rates are fixed by the Government, and are on a uniform and liberal scale. The lines are of the ordinary English gauge, and are worked by small locomotives. They can be managed very economically, as there are stations only in the principal towns, the cars stopping in the villages and along the country roads where required. The rate of wages current in the country is moreover very moderate, and it is the opinion of the Company's Engineer that the working expenses will not exceed 6d. per head of the gross receipts.

THE GEORGE STEPHENSON CENTENARY AT NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.



VIEW IN THE LEAZES PARK, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

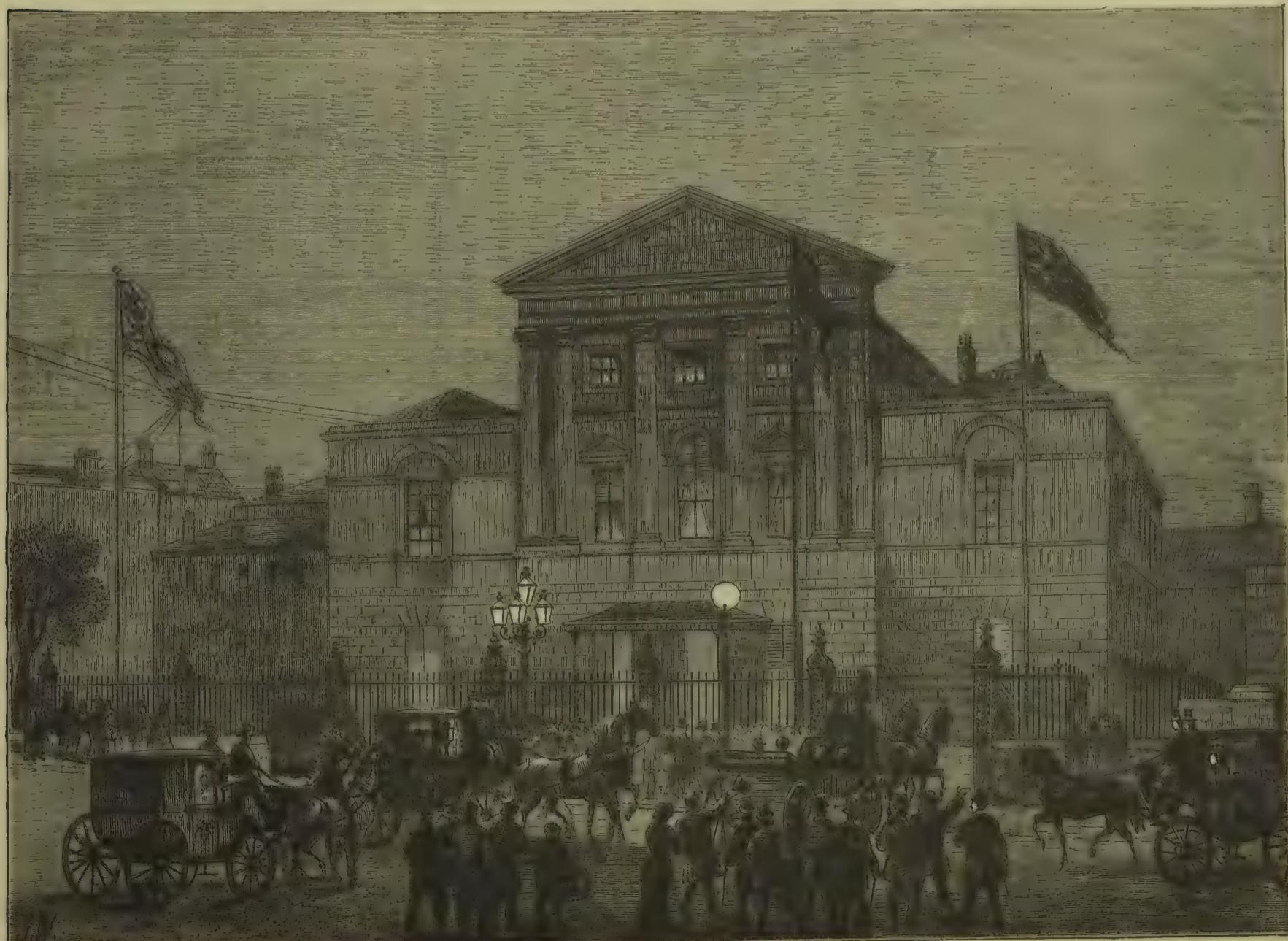
We shall continue next week our Illustrations of the subjects connected with the celebration of George Stephenson's hundredth birthday anniversary at Newcastle-on-Tyne, which was celebrated on Thursday, the 9th inst., with proceedings of more than local interest. The scene in the Leazes public park, and the arrival of guests for the festive banquet, which took place at the Assembly Hall in Westgate-street, are represented in two of the Engravings now published.

The High Level Bridge over the Tyne, of which we also

give an illustration, is one of the grand engineering works of the Stephensons; but it was by Robert Stephenson, the eminent son and successor of the great author of the railway system, that this bridge was designed and constructed. George Stephenson, the father, was associated, however, with this undertaking, as one of the committee or board of directors for its execution.

The deep ravine which separates Newcastle and the Northumberland side of the Tyne from Gateshead and the

county of Durham, and at the bottom of which flows the river, here nine miles from its outlet to the sea, but having a breadth of 514 ft., is boldly spanned, at an elevation of 130 ft. above the river-bed, by this wonderful structure, crossing the whole width of the valley. The entire length of the bridge is 1337 ft., carrying a double railway above and a road for ordinary carriage traffic, with two footpaths, at a lower elevation. The bridge is formed by six arches, each of 125-ft. span; the railroad is laid over the tops of these arches, while the carriage



BANQUET AT THE ASSEMBLY ROOMS, WESTGATE-ROAD: ARRIVAL OF GUESTS.

road and footpaths are suspended from the arches by a series of wrought-iron vertical rods; so that the twofold fabric combines the principle of a bridge on arches with that of a suspension-bridge. Each of the arches consists of four main ribs, disposed in pairs, with a clear interval of 20 ft. 4 in. between the two inner ones, leaving this space between the suspension rods for the width of the lower roadway, besides 6 ft. on each side, for the footpaths, between the rods descending from the inner and outer ribs of the arch. The arches are made so to bear upon the piers that the weight of each presses quite separately and independently of the others. The approaches to the bridge over the land on each side of the river are supported by massive cast-iron pillars or piers; the south end is at Pipewell Gate Bank, in Gateshead, and the north end is at Castle Garth, nearly confronted by the fine old Norman keep of the ancient castle, which was called "the New Castle," when it was built, nearly eight hundred years ago, and which then gave its name to the town. Very near the ruins of this old feudal stronghold is the venerable Gothic Church of St. Nicholas, with its graceful spire held up by four flying buttresses on the summit of the church tower.

The project of erecting the High Level Bridge was first proposed, in 1841, by Mr. R. W. Brandling, and a company for this purpose was formed in 1843, when George Stephenson joined the committee of management. It was soon afterwards taken up by the Newcastle and Darlington Railway Company; and, an Act of Parliament to authorise the work having been passed in 1845, the first pier was driven in October of the next year. Her Majesty the Queen opened the finished bridge on Aug. 15, 1849, passing over it in the Royal special train on her journey to Scotland. The bridge over the Tweed, at Berwick-on-Tweed, was completed a few months later; and every passenger by the Great Northern line from London to Edinburgh will see cause to admire these great works of modern constructive science and skill.

The George Stephenson Centenary of this year is to be permanently commemorated, if funds to the amount of £20,000 can be raised, by erecting, at Newcastle, a "Stephenson College of Physical Science," to which object Sir William Armstrong has promised £1000, and other friends £2000 more. There is a Newcastle College of Physical Science already, connected with the University of Durham.

By an inadvertent mistake, in the Memoir of George Stephenson which appeared last week, the credit of having effectually supported the project of the Stephenson Memorial Hall, at Chesterfield, in 1876, was ascribed to the *Derbyshire Times*. It should have been stated that the *Derbyshire Courier* rendered that public service, which was distinctly acknowledged at the time by an official communication from the Memorial Hall Committee.

THE MERSEY RAILWAY TUNNEL.

The Illustrations which we present on another page show the design and preliminary constructive operations of a remarkable engineering work, intended shortly to join the great commercial city of Liverpool and South-West Lancashire with the opposite shore of the Mersey estuary, the town and docks of Birkenhead, and the Chester and Birkenhead Railway, giving access to all parts of Cheshire and North Wales, as well as to the Great Western Railway system.

The Mersey, where it flows between Liverpool and Birkenhead, forms a noble river harbour, three-quarters of a mile wide, affording ample accommodation to the great Atlantic mail steam-ships of the Cunard Company, the White Star, and other lines; but its shores on both sides, north and south, are indented with a series of docks, far surpassing, as a whole, those of any other port in the world. The Birkenhead docks alone have cost about six millions sterling; but those on the Liverpool side, which extend a total length of nearly seven miles, have cost probably twice that sum. The docks of Liverpool and of Birkenhead are now jointly managed by a powerful trust corporation, the Mersey Harbour and Docks Board; and these magnificent basins, with their vast piles of warehouses, constitute a dépôt for maritime trade that is nowhere equalled. The population of Liverpool and its suburbs now amounts to nearly 700,000, and it has become a matter of urgent importance to provide easy means of conveying both passengers and goods across the river.

The local authorities have done what they could by the erection of landing-stages, at Prince's Dock and St. George's Dock, on the Liverpool side, and at Woodside, Birkenhead; and by instituting a service, between these points, of large and commodious steam ferry-boats, one class of them for passenger traffic, the others for vehicles of all descriptions. These ferry-boats, which are shown in two of our Illustrations, run at intervals of a few minutes during the day, and less frequently through the night; but, well arranged and well conducted as they are, must necessarily be liable to delays and interruptions, especially in winter and rough weather. Another serious inconvenience and cause of loss is that the conveyance of merchandise across the river, by means of barges, involves great waste of time, heavy expense, and often serious risks.

Several proposals have from time to time been made for bridging over or tunnelling under the river; and in the year 1868 the Mersey Railway Company was incorporated by Act of Parliament for this latter purpose, Mr. Robertson Gladstone and Mr. Harold Littledale being among its first directors. After many delays and difficulties this enterprise, which is of really national importance, assumed a practical shape in the autumn of 1879; and early in 1880 the works were recommenced by the sinking of shafts of large diameter at Woodside, Birkenhead, and St. George's Dock, Liverpool. Carried through the solid sandstone rock to a depth of 180 feet, these shafts are intended to drain the tunnel, which will, for a distance of 1300 yards pass under the bed of the river. Powerful pumps, with engines and boilers of the most improved design, are fixed in these shafts, and are capable of delivering from five to six thousand gallons per minute on each side of the river. From the bottom of the shafts, trial headings have been driven to prove the rock, which has been found to be solid sandstone, sound enough for building purposes. In no place will there be less than 25 ft. of this rock between the crown of the tunnel and the bed of the river.

In our Illustrations we have shown the pumping arrangements at one of the shafts; a number of workmen descending the shaft in the bucket; and the miners at work with drill and dynamite in the headings. These will be pushed forward with all speed from both sides until they meet under the river.

Referring to the map or plan, and to the sectional views of the proposed railway tunnel, with the driftway beneath, from one shaft to the other, the reader will comprehend the nature of the works that are now in progress. Mr. John Waddell, of Edinburgh, is the contractor, and the company's engineers are Mr. James Brunlees and Mr. Charles Douglas Fox. The extreme depth of water in the river overhead at high tide is 90 ft., and about 70 ft. at low tide. The average thickness of solid rock between the bed of the river and the crown of the tunnel roof will be 30 ft., and nowhere less than 25 ft.

The width of the river here is nearly 1300 yards. The shape of the tunnel will be oval, 21 ft. high from the formation level, and 26 ft. wide, these dimensions being fully sufficient for a double line of railway. It will be completely lined, so as to be thoroughly waterproof. The length of the Mersey Railway, from Church-street, in Liverpool, to Tranmere and its junction with the Birkenhead and Chester Railway, will be two miles and a half, two miles of it being through tunnel; and it is intended to employ smokeless locomotive engines for the traffic. The works of construction, according to estimate, may be completed at a cost within the authorised capital of the Company, which is £866,000, and August, 1883, is the expected date of their completion. There are further designs of extension lines through Liverpool, communicating with the London and North-Western and the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railways, and with the southern docks; there would then be a central station in Dale-street. On the Birkenhead side, there will be a station close to Hamilton-square, for the convenience of residents in that neighbourhood, who will be enabled to pass in five minutes to their places of business in Liverpool. Those living at New Brighton and other seaside places of the Cheshire coast will likewise find the Mersey Railway a great daily accommodation.

A project for the construction of a subway between Birkenhead and Liverpool, for ordinary road traffic, has lately been entertained, originating with a committee formed in February of last year, and an Act of Parliament was obtained for the purpose. But at a meeting on the 5th ult. of the Mersey Harbour and Docks Board, when the whole subject was fully debated, it was resolved "that, considering the progress made by the Mersey Railway Company with their preliminary works, it is undesirable that the board should at present enter into any engagement with regard to the construction of a subway."

THE BANK HOLIDAY.

The weather on Whitsun Monday was of the most uncomfortable character for a holiday, and as a consequence the numbers of those who left the metropolis by rail or other conveyances were not nearly so large as usual. The places of public resort in and near London were of course thronged. The total number of visitors to the Zoological Society's Gardens was 23,550; to the South Kensington Museum, 26,290; to the Tower about 10,000 were admitted free; while a large number of persons went to the British Museum, the National Gallery, the Houses of Parliament, and Westminster Abbey. The new Victoria Garden, near the Abbey, was thrown open to the public in the course of the morning. The Whitsuntide programme at the Polytechnic comprised some exceptionally interesting and amusing entertainments. The Exhibition of the Incorporated Society of British Artists in Suffolk-street, Pall-mall, and that of the "United Arts Gallery" in New Bond-street were open free to the public. The Great Flower Show of the Royal Horticultural Society, which opened on Friday, and continued during the Whitsuntide holidays, was one of the largest and most varied exhibitions of horticulture that has been held in London for some years.

The Crystal Palace and the Alexandra Palace retained all their old popularity, more than 61,000 persons passing the turnstiles at the former, while over 70,000 gathered at the latter. The Horse Show at the Agricultural Hall attracted many thousands of visitors. Hampstead Heath, in spite of the drenching showers, was much resorted to, forty or fifty thousand persons probably finding amusement upon it. About an equal number are said to have been on Blackheath; while the number at Epping Forest showed no perceptible diminution. Windsor Castle was visited by more than 6800 excursionists, while numerous other places of resort within an easy run of London, both on the Great Western and South-Western Railways, witnessed the arrival of considerable numbers of holiday-makers. Most of the railway companies adopted the excellent plan of issuing tickets in advance. Crowds of excursionists thronged the several piers, and booked themselves for trips to their favourite resorts up and down the river. Special arrangements had been made for their accommodation by the Thames and Channel Steam-Ship Company and the General Steam Navigation Company. There were sixteen boats running between London Bridge and Woolwich, and twenty-eight between London Bridge and Kew. It is estimated that the Thames and Channel Steam-Ship Company alone conveyed over 50,000 persons.

The usual Whitsun-Monday Tichborne demonstration took place in Hyde Park, the proceedings being brief and orderly.

A grand demonstration and procession of the Catholic Total Abstinence League of the Cross was held in Hyde Park.

The Whitsuntide holidays are being utilised in a thoroughly practical manner so far as the Volunteers are concerned. Although there are no large field-days or reviews as at Easter, thousands of men were either on the march, in camp, or in garrison.

The annual Sunday School gathering took place at Sheffield, in brilliant weather. The largest gathering was in Norfolk Park, where 12,000 scholars, 1500 teachers, and 60,000 spectators assembled. The Wesleyan schools met at Wesley College, numbering 6000 scholars, 1000 teachers, and 10,000 spectators. The Church of England schools had several gatherings in different quarters.

The Metropolitan Board of Works yesterday week resolved to contribute £1500 towards the cost of a new bridge over the Lee. The board also decided to continue for three years to contract for lighting the Victoria Embankment with the electric light. The resignation of Mr. Alderman Figgins as a member of the board was accepted.

The London School Board on the 2nd inst. discussed a proposal that the Government should be asked to defray the cost of elementary education out of the Imperial Exchequer. The resolution, and several amendments to it which were moved, were negatived by large majorities. The board resolved to memorialise the Education Department in favour of object lessons being constituted an essential part of the instruction in infant schools. A large majority of the members approved of a motion instructing their solicitor to apply for an injunction against the Metropolitan Asylums Board with reference to the smallpox hospital about to be established in Holloway.

The annual conversazione of the Society of Arts was given on the 2nd inst. in South Kensington Museum, the guests, numbering about 2700, being received by Mr. F. J. Bramwell, F.R.S., chairman of the council, in the eastern architectural court. To the attractions offered by the picture-galleries and the contents of most of the courts of the museum there were added several special entertainments. Madame Frickenhaus gave a pianoforte recital; Mr. Corney Grain diverted large audiences in the lecture theatre by recounting his adventures at a village school feast, and giving musical illustrations of the events of the day; and the string band of the Royal Engineers played in the North Court.

MAGAZINES FOR JUNE.

SECOND NOTICE.

The Duke of Argyll's thoughtful investigations into the origin of religion are concluded in the *Contemporary Review*, most of the other contributions being also of more than average interest. None will be read with more attention and sympathy than Mr. Bence Jones's account of the Boycotting to which he has been subjected for conduct which would have gained him general respect in England. It is difficult to resist the impression, however, that Mr. Jones has played into the hands of the Land League by standing too strictly upon his rights, and aiming at a high standard with too little condescension to the humours, weaknesses, and prejudices of the undoubtedly very trying people among whom his lot was cast. Mr. Rae's account of Ferdinand Lassalle is rather interesting than novel, and "the principles of '89" have been frequently assailed with more vigour than they now are by Mr. V. S. Lilly. Mr. Malcolm MacColl's Pharisaic depreciation of Lord Beaconsfield is oddly sandwiched between Shirley's panegyric and Mr. Alfred Austin's eloquent and sonorous memorial verse. Shirley's essay is good, but would have carried more weight if the writer had been above the petty vanity of showing that the deceased statesman corresponded with him. Mr. MacColl overflows with the most edifying charity, and deems it great matter for thankfulness that so bad a man as Lord Beaconsfield should have been no worse. Dr. Knighton's reminiscences of Carlyle's conversation are among the most racy as yet recorded. They paint the man to the life with his insight, genius, passion for veracity, half humorous half tragic pessimism, and frequent unreason. There is an unconscious comedy worthy of Molière in such a scrap of dialogue as this:—"The magazines and reviews have been very busy with you lately." "Have they? I never read them. I have the most utter contempt and abhorrence for the literary canaille of the day. What have they been saying?" On being certified what they have said, Carlyle breaks out, "How shall they understand me with their devotion to the devil?"

The articles in the *Fortnightly Review* are, for the most part, either too heavy or too light. "Comte's Definition of Life" belongs decidedly to the first category, and even the interesting subjects of the relations of the sexes and the policy of commercial treaties, although they have fallen into the hands of writers no less accomplished than Mrs. Grey and Mr. John Morley, fall short of the requisite animation of treatment. Mrs. Grey does little beyond retailing truisms, and if Mr. Morley escapes this charge, it is only because even the truth of his commonplaces is contestable. On the other hand, English Horses is a slight subject; and the Royal Academy has been long since exhausted by the daily and weekly press. The most satisfactory paper is Mr. F. Galtin's on "The Visions of Sane Persons," which contains much curious observation.

Fraser has one or two contributions of note. That which will probably attract most attention is an article on the revised version of the New Testament by one of the revisers, Dr. A. Roberts, who seems better satisfied with the labours of self and partners than his colleague, Dr. Vance Smith. He generally ignores the numerous trivial alterations by which, nevertheless, the popular estimate of the translation will for a long time be mainly determined, and concentrates his criticism on the few important ones for which the arguments are overwhelming, and which must, willingly or unwillingly, be accepted as improvements. Vernon Lee's "In Umbria" is as fascinating as any of the essays of this brilliant writer. The subject is Pietro Perugino, confessedly one of the most exquisite of religious painters, but represented by his biographer, Vasari, as worldly and avaricious. Vernon Lee admits the apparent contradiction, and ingeniously endeavours to solve it by pointing out that religious painting was in that age the only way in which the sentiment of the beautiful could find expression. It seems to us, however, that Vasari's statements should be received with a good deal of qualification. He would probably have written in much the same way of Turner; and yet, although Turner's habits would have lent countenance to a charge of sordid avarice, the charge would have been unjust. "A Japanese Bride," by Miss Betham-Edwards, is a short story containing a powerful sketch of an undeveloped nature, half childish, half animal, possessed of acute perception, but unable to estimate the quality or calculate the consequences of its actions.

The second number of *Our Times* is even better than the first, and thoroughly vindicates its existence by experimentally demonstrating the opening which, with all the large number of existing magazines, remained for one conducted with spirit and originality. Its especial mission seems, in the editor's quaint language, "to stir to mutiny against all priggisms, idleness, and general sinning." "Provincialism," "The Condition of the People," and "The Work of the Government" are examples of articles with this special moral mission. Among lighter contributions may be mentioned Mr. R. Black's excellent story "The Boy Bishop," a good account of the Meiningen performers, and "The Golden Opportunity of the Great Sea Devil Sakhra," another version of an Oriental legend of King Solomon, already told somewhat differently in Croly's "Traditions of the Rabbins," which has found its way by mistake into the American edition of De Quincey's works.

"Sophy" and "The Senior Partner" continue to be the leading features of *Time* and *London Society* respectively.

The Supreme Court of New York has granted the order to change the name of the corporation of Scribner and Co. to "The Century Co."—the order to take effect on June 21. The July issues of *Scribner's Monthly* and *St. Nicholas* will have the new corporate imprint.

La Saison, Le Follet, World of Fashion, Ladies' Gazette of Fashion, Myra's Journal, Myra's Mid-Monthly, Weldon's Ladies' Journal, and Household Journal are the principal Fashion Books.

Other magazines and serial publications received are the Antiquary, Home, Theatre, Argosy, Science Gossip, the Squire, Portfolio, The Gentleman's Magazine, Belgravian, Good Words, Leisure Hour, Welcome, Month and Catholic Review, Universal Instructor, Tinsley's, St. James's, Churchman, Modern Thought, Burlington, Churchman's Shilling Magazine, Art Journal, the Rosebud (a charming monthly magazine of nursery nurture and amusement); and Monthly Parts of All the Year Round, Household Words, Social Notes, House and Home, Sunday at Home, Sunday Magazine, Gardeners' Magazine, Gardening Illustrated, Day of Rest, Boy's Own Paper, Girl's Own Paper, Young England, and Union Jack.

Under the patronage of the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, and the Duke of Cambridge, a military tournament, similar to that which was so ably managed last year, is to take place in the Agricultural Hall, Islington, during the two weeks beginning on the 20th inst. and ending July 2. The first week will be devoted to the officers and men of the regular army, the second to those of the auxiliary forces.

THE COURT.

The sojourn of her Majesty in the Highlands has been unmarked by incident, save in the exercise of the general pleasure of country amusement, that of visiting the numerous picturesque localities within reach of Balmoral. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, with her granddaughters Princesses Victoria and Elizabeth of Hesse, is out every day, and during her drives pays frequent visits to her old dependents on the Royal demesne and those ladies in the district who have the honour of her Majesty's friendship.

The Queen and the members of the Royal family, with the household, attended Divine service on Whit-Sunday at Crathie church, the Rev. James Barclay, of St. Cuthbert's, Edinburgh, officiating.

Lord Carlingford, who is Minister in attendance, has generally joined the Royal dinner circle; and the Rev. Archibald Campbell has also dined with her Majesty.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales with Prince Christian was at Epsom on the Oaks day. The Princess accompanied his Royal Highness to the Derby; and at the Prince's dinner at Marlborough House afterwards covers were laid for fifty, the Duke of Connaught and the Duke of Cambridge being guests; the Hungarian band playing during the evening. The Duke of Edinburgh visited the Prince and Princess yesterday week, and their Royal Highnesses dined with the Earl of Fife at his residence in Cavendish-square. The Duke of Edinburgh lunched at Marlborough House the next day; and the Prince presided at the annual regimental dinner of the 1st Life Guards, at Willis's Rooms. On Monday his Royal Highness visited the Marchioness of Camden and Captain Green at Bayham Abbey, and remained to luncheon, returning afterwards to London. The Prince has since had a busy week with his engagements. He was at Tunbridge Wells on Tuesday, when he opened the Bath and West of England Agricultural Society's Show; after lunching with the president, the Marquis of Abergavenny, at Eridge Castle. The most loyal reception was accorded his Royal Highness from the country people assembled to do him honour; and the town was en fête. On Thursday the Prince visited Great Yarmouth for the purpose of inspecting the Norfolk Artillery Militia, which took place on the Denes. His Royal Highness was enthusiastically received by the townspeople and the fishery population, and he was the guest of Mr. Nightingale at Shadingfield Lodge, where the Duke of Edinburgh was last year entertained when upon his tour of inspection of the eastern coast. The Prince, with a large party, went to the Yarmouth Aquarium in the evening, where the Gaiety company from London gave a special performance under his patronage.

Mr. Charles Hall, one of her Majesty's counsel learned in the law, is appointed Attorney-General to his Royal Highness. Lady Emily Kingscote has succeeded Lady Suffield as Lady in Waiting on the Princess; and Lieutenant-Colonel Clarke has succeeded Colonel A. Ellis as Equerry in Waiting to the Prince.

Prince George of Wales attained his sixteenth year on the 3rd inst.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh on their way up Channel, returning from their western cruise, stopped at the new Eddystone Lighthouse, and the Duke laid the last stone of the eighty-eighth course. Their Royal Highnesses also inspected Smeaton's old lighthouse. The Duke and Duchess afterwards continued their cruise in the Lively to Dover, landing at the Admiralty Pier on the 2nd inst., when they proceeded to Eastwell Park. The Duke came to town the next day.

Princess Louise of Lorne dined with the Countess of Yarborough on Thursday week at her residence in Arlington-street; Saturday visited Lord and Lady Sackville at Knole; and on Tuesday last visited Miss Ryc's Emigration Home at Peckham-rye.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught visited the Crystal Palace on the 2nd, to inaugurate the International Exhibition of Wool and Woollen Manufactures. The Duchess at the entrance of the court accepted a bouquet of flowers from two little daughters of Major Page. After witnessing a display of the great fountains, the band of the Scots Guards performing meanwhile, their Royal Highnesses paid a private visit to the new panorama painted for the palace by M. Philippoteaux. The Duke and Duchess subsequently dined with the directors and the principal visitors in one of the apartments appropriated to the newly-established Fine Arts Club, covers being laid for about fifty guests. At dusk the Royal visitors witnessed a display of fireworks from a balcony, and afterwards returned to town. Chevalier L. Desanges is painting for the Studholm Chapter Rose Croix a full-length portrait of the Duchess, which is intended as a gift from the Chapter to the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls.

Princess Christian, president, took the chair at the meeting of the Ladies' General Committee of the Domestic Economy Congress, which was held a few days since at the Society of Arts. Her Royal Highness also inspected the needlework of a public elementary school, and examined the details of the opening of the conversazione on the 20th inst. at the Royal Albert Hall.

The Duchess of Teck presided at the second annual meeting of the Association for Promoting Trained Nursing in Workhouse Infirmary, which was held on Tuesday at the board-room of the Kensington guardians. Her Royal Highness and family have given Mr. John Edwards sittings for their photographs at his studio.

Prince Georges Eristoff has arrived at Thomas's Hotel.

His Excellency the Earl of Dufferin, accompanied by Lady Dufferin, left town on Saturday for Paris, en route to Constantinople, to assume his new duties as Ambassador. The Right Hon. G. J. Goschen has arrived from Constantinople.

His Excellency Sir John Drummond Hay and Lady Miss Hay have left for Denmark. His Excellency and family return here at the end of the month before he departs for Morocco to resume his diplomatic functions.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

At St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge, on the 2nd inst., the Very Rev. Dr. Charles Lake, Dean of Durham, was married to Miss Katherine Gladstone, eldest daughter of the late Captain John Neilson Gladstone, R.N., and niece of Sir Thomas Gladstone and the Prime Minister. The bridesmaids were Miss Constance Gladstone, sister of the bride; Miss Lake, niece of the bridegroom; Lady Theresa and Lady Frances Lowry Corry, and Miss Agnes Dumaresq, nieces of the bride; and Mr. Lake (59th Regiment) was best man. The bride wore a dress of ivory brocade trimmed with old Mechlin lace; a wreath of natural orange-flowers, and a Brussels lace veil; with ornaments of pearls and diamonds. In the bridal procession her train was borne by her nephew, Master Bertram Hardy. The bridesmaids were dressed alike in cream-coloured costumes, trimmed with lace and satin de Lyon, and straw bonnets ornamented with polyanthus. The ceremony was performed

by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Dean of St. Paul's and the Hon. and Rev. Robert Liddell, the Vicar. The bride was given away by Sir Thomas Gladstone, Bart. The wedding breakfast was at Herbert House, Chesham-place, where Sir Thomas and Lady Gladstone welcomed their guests. The Dean and his bride left for Stonehouse, the Archbishop of Canterbury's residence in the Isle of Thanet. The bride's travelling dress was of dark blue cashmere and satin de Lyon, and trimmed with steel, with bonnet to match.

The marriage of Mr. Edward Stanley Hope, fourth son of the Hon. Mrs. Hope and the late Mr. George Hope, of Luton, with Miss Constance Christina Leslie, second daughter of Sir John Leslie, Bart., and Lady Leslie, was solemnised the same afternoon at St. Mark's Church, North Audley-street. The wedding party assembled at three o'clock. The bridesmaids were Misses Mary, Theodosia, and Olive Leslie, her sisters, the Hon. Lilah Agar-Ellis, Miss Venetia Bentinck, and Miss Illicks Beach, her cousins; Miss Lucy Hope, sister, and Miss Minna Hope, cousin of the bridegroom. Mr. Hope's best man was the Hon. Almarus Digby. The bride wore a dress of white satin, with Raffaele transparent bodice and sleeves; over a wreath of orange-blossoms a long tulle veil; and round her neck a single string of pearls. The bridesmaids were attired in costumes of white nun's cloth, trimmed with lace, and white lace bonnets, with pale pink aigrettes. Each wore a gold bangle, with the initials of the bride and bridegroom, and carried a bouquet of pale pink peonies. The ceremony was performed by the Archbishop of Armagh, assisted by the Rev. Augustus Bink, Rector of North Church, Herts, and the Rev. Joseph Watson Ayre, Incumbent. The service was choral. The wedding party met at Sir John and Lady Leslie's mansion in Stratford-place for tea, after which Mr and Mrs. Edward Hope took their departure for Ditton Park, the seat of the Duke of Buccleuch, near Slough, for the honeymoon, the bride's travelling-dress being of white and blue sprigged muslin, with cape of the same, trimmed with lace, dark blue sash, and straw bonnet trimmed with blue. The bride and bridegroom received wedding gifts from the tenantry and others, both on Sir John Leslie and the Hon. Mrs. Hope's estates, and from the inhabitants of Aberfeldy.

The marriage of the Hon. Mary Olivia Monsell, daughter of Lord Emly, to Count Edward De la Poer, took place at Ballybrown, Limerick, last week, the Bishop of Limerick officiating.

The Earl of Kilmorey and Miss Nellie Baldoe's marriage is fixed for the 23rd inst. at St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square. The marriage of Lord Colin Campbell, M.P., and Miss Blood is fixed to take place on Thursday, July 21; and that of Lord Camoys and Miss Carew will take place in September.

Marriages are arranged between Mr. A. Forbes, second son of Colonel Forbes (late Coldstream Guards), and Miss Home Drummond Moray, only daughter of Mr. and Lady Anne Home Drummond Moray. Between Herr von Yagwitz, Kionig Grenadiere, and the Hon. Blanche Murray, sister of the present and youngest daughter of the late Lord Elibank, and between the Rev. John Stafford Northcote, third son of Sir Stafford Northcote, and Miss Hilda Farrar, second daughter of the Rev. Canon Farrar.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

RESEARCHES IN CHEMICAL PHYSICS.

Professor Dewar, F.R.S., in his sixth and concluding lecture on Researches connected with the Non-Metallic Elements, given on Tuesday, May 31, resumed his experimental illustrations of the deviations from the law of Boyle or Mariotte respecting the elasticity of gases—viz., that the volume of an aeroform body is inversely as the pressure to which it is exposed; consequently, by doubling the pressure, the volume is halved. The elasticity is increased in proportion with the pressure. This law the researches of Regnault and others have shown to be limited at great pressures; and by reasoning on the results of experiments of Pietet and Cailletet, the Professor explained that there is a certain state of matter in which the atoms will not yield to any pressure whatever, while the interstices (the hypothetical ether) between them are subject to Mariotte's law. The Professor then explained and illustrated what Andrews termed "the critical point," who, while engaged in liquefying carbonic acid gas, came upon a point of temperature at which no amount of pressure could retain the gas in the liquid form. Other gases are found to give analogous results. This "critical point" is well termed "the absolute boiling point," since it does not, like the ordinary boiling point, vary with the pressure. Among the most remarkable experiments, exhibited by the electric light, was the apparent solution of solid camphor in liquid carbonic acid gas, by great pressure, and its return to the solid state when the pressure was diminished. The phenomena attendant on the solution of oxygen, nitrogen, and hydrogen gases in the liquid carbonic acid gas, were very remarkable. The Professor also explained the way in which the density of carbonic acid gas, in the form of snow, may be determined by a very delicate process. After some remarks on the measurement of the compressibility of glass and other bodies, he explained Mendeleff's system of grouping the elements according to their atomic numbers, which has been productive in discoveries of new elements. He finally commented on the great advances which have been made during the last ten years through the agency of thermo-chemistry.

DIAMAGNETISM—FARADAY'S RESEARCHES.

Professor Tyndall's sixth and concluding lecture, given on Thursday, the 2nd inst., began with remarks on Faraday's system of unwearyed experimenting, utterly independent of opposing theories, even when regarded as invincible; never accepting a negative, till he had exhausted all the resources at his command. This eminently appeared in his elaborate memoir on the magnetic condition of all matter, given to the Royal Society on Dec. 18, 1845, in which he records his researches on Diamagnetism. These Professor Tyndall amply illustrated by a series of experiments. A pellet of bismuth placed between the poles of an electro-magnet was repelled, while a magnetic pellet was attracted. A small cylinder of carbon set axially (that is, in the direction of the lines of force proceeding from the magnetic poles), while a cylinder of bismuth was repelled and set equatorially. Faraday operated on all kinds of matter—solid, liquid, and gaseous—and found them all to be affected by the magnetic force, which he now distinguished into two kinds. The action of ordinary magnetism he termed paramagnetic, since the object sets parallel to the lines of force; the other kind he termed diamagnetic, because the object sets across the magnetic field. Among his illustrations Professor Tyndall showed water to be diamagnetic, and a solution of muriate of nickel to be paramagnetic. He stated that Wilhelm Weber had calculated the paramagnetic force to be 1,470,000 times more powerful than the diamagnetic. In accordance with Faraday's researches, the action of magnetism upon gases was demonstrated in the case of oxygen, and the probable influence of its magnetic character upon the diurnal variation of the needle was adverted to. Professor Tyndall then referred to

the magnetism of flame, as established by Brancolini and verified and supplemented by Faraday, and illustrated the fact by means of a candle flame, which was lowered by a magnetic current. The magnetisation of a ray of light was beautifully shown, and illustrations were given of the very remarkable phenomena of the magneto-crystalline force. A brief account was given of the scientific controversy respecting the polarity of diamagnetism, as advocated by Weber, Tyndall, and others, which resulted in its admission by Faraday himself, and other opponents. Finally, remarks were made on the modern theories respecting the nature of the ether, the hypothetical medium in which the movements of the atoms take place, which give rise to all kinds of physical phenomena.

EARTH CURRENTS, MAGNETIC DISTURBANCES, AND AURORÆ.

Professor W. G. Adams, M.A., F.R.S., of King's College, London, who gave the discourse at the Friday evening meeting on the 3rd inst., began by describing the apparatus employed at our magnetic observatories to determine the direction and magnitude of the earth's magnetic force. There are regular daily and also yearly changes, which must be due to the sun. The point to which the total earth current is directed follows the sun and lags two or three hours behind. These currents have been variously ascribed to electric force emanating from the sun (Lamont); to evaporation (De Saussure); to solar heat (Dr. Lloyd); to chemical actions in the earth (De la Rue); and to electricity transported to the atmosphere by evaporation. There seems to be also a period of twenty-five or twenty-six days in the horizontal force, which is the time of the sun's rotation on his axis. The regular magnetic changes also depend partly on the moon, and corresponding with these are also lunar earth currents, which cannot be due to heat or thermoelectric currents. All these phenomena were explained and illustrated by experiments and diagrams. The Professor next considered magnetic disturbances, giving details of those which occurred in various years, with the observations of Lloyd, Weber, Lamont, and other observers in various parts of the globe; and he showed how these disturbances may be imitated in the lecture-room by altering the strength of an electro-magnet and studying the effects of these changes upon various needles. The great magnetic storms of August and January last were considered in detail. The aurora is an electric discharge in the upper regions of the atmosphere, which frequently accompanies magnetic disturbances and earth currents. Aurora were seen in England, Russia, and Siberia during the August and January storms. How aurora may be studied by means of electric discharges in vacuum tubes was well shown by means of some of Mr. De la Rue's tubes charged by his great battery, the principles involved being clearly explained. The agreement of the eleven-year period of magnetic disturbances, sun spots, and aurora shows that the sun plays a very important part in causing or regulating both the regular and irregular magnetic changes.

GOGOL—THE RUSSIAN DICKENS.

Professor C. E. Turner, of the University of St. Petersburg, began his third lecture on Saturday last, the 4th inst., with a biographical sketch, in which he stated that Nicholas Vasilovitch Gogol was born on March 19, 1801, at Sorochintzi, in the Ukraine; that his first years were passed in extreme poverty, and that during his education he had a bare subsistence. His earliest attempts at composition were unsuccessful, but the publication of his "Evenings in a Farmhouse near Dikankha," secured for him the friendship of Foukovski and Poushkin. The production of his great comedy, "The Revisor," in 1835, notwithstanding its unsparing exposure of administrative and official corruption, won him the special favour and protection of the Emperor Nicholas. Throughout his whole life, Gogol was a prey to religious melancholy, and practised ascetic severities of such a rigorous kind that his health completely broke down, and his death, which took place in February, 1852, was attributed to excessive fasting. The last act of his life was to burn the manuscript of the concluding portion of his romance, "The Dead Souls," and to write a few sad lines, in which he prays that all his works may be forgotten, as the products of a pitiable vanity, composed at a time when he was still ignorant of the true interests and duties of man. Yet his whole life was characterised by self-denial and kindness for others. In many respects Gogol may be compared with Dickens. His novels are remarkable for extreme simplicity of plot, an absence of exaggeration in the portrayal of his personages, interesting photographic details, and a humour that is marked by a wide sympathy and genial kindness. They are, moreover, essentially Russian. In his prosperity Gogol travelled, but preferred the bare lanes of his own country to Italy. As examples of his peculiar style, Professor Turner commented on the "Old Fashioned Farmer," "Ivan Ivanovitch's Quarrel with Ivanovitch Nikievorovitch," "Nevsky Prospect," and "The Revisor"—the last mentioned being, without doubt, the greatest comedy of Russia. Yet the impression they produce is a saddening and painful one, like that which exerts from Poushkin, when Gogol read to him the first chapters of his "Dead Souls," the cry, "How miserable our life is in our Russia!" Besides his humorous stories, Gogol wrote a tragic romance, "Tarass Bulba," in which we have the portrait of one of those colossal heroes, whose exploits form the theme of many a national Cossack song.

Professor Turner's lecture on Nekrasoff this day (Saturday) will conclude the season.

The arrivals of live stock and fresh meat at Liverpool from the United States and Canada last week show a very large increase, being the largest arrivals for many months past; making a total of 3512 cattle, 656 sheep, 110 hogs, 10,724 qrs. of beef, 852 carcases of mutton, and 110 dead hogs.

At the Cheltenham Winter Gardens on Monday the Mayor and the late borough member, with other influential local gentlemen, opened the first industrial exhibition that has been held in the town, to be continued during the week. The exhibition is for the district, is a varied and successful one, and does credit to the local tradesmen and artisans. Among the objects of particular interest were models of pontoons, earthworks, defences, &c., by the sergeant instructor and several members of the Cheltenham Volunteer Engineers.

The arrangements for the fifty-first annual meeting of the British Association, which is fixed to commence on the last day of August, are progressing rapidly under the management of the local secretaries—the Rev. Thomas Adams and Dr. Tempest Anderson, of York. The first general meeting is fixed for Wednesday evening, Aug. 31, when Sir John Lubbock, M.P., will assume the presidency and deliver an address. On Thursday evening a soirée will be held; and on Friday and the following Monday evenings addresses will be delivered by Professor Huxley and Dr. Spottiswoode, the president of the Royal Society. On Tuesday another soirée will take place, and the concluding general meeting will be held on the Wednesday after. The sections will be presided over by gentlemen eminent in the respective branches of science.



1. The Mersey, showing Section of Tunnel, Driftway, and Shafts.

5. Working at the Face of Heading.

2. Passenger Ferry (present means of crossing).

6. View of Birkdale Works, showing Headgear, Engine-house, &c.

3. Ferry for Vehicles (present means of crossing).

7. Working at the Bottom of Shaft, showing Entrance to Heading.

4. Map showing Position of Tunnel.

8. Going down in the Bucket.

OBITUARY.

MR. HANKEY OF BALCOMBE PLACE.

Mr. John Alexander Hankey, of Balcombe Place, Sussex, J.P., Commissioner of Lieutenancy for London and High Sheriff of Sussex in 1866, died on the 29th ult. at Dijon, aged seventy-seven. He was eldest son of the late Mr. John Peter Hankey, of Balcombe, by Isabella, his wife, sister of Sir William Alexander of Airdrie, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and was great-grandson of Alderman Sir Thomas Hankey, by Sarah, his wife, daughter of the famous Sir John Barnard, member in six successive Parliaments for the city of London. Mr. Hankey married, Aug. 30, 1825, Ellen, daughter of Mr. William Blake, of Danesbury, Herts, and leaves two sons and five daughters.

MR. H. H. LINDSAY.

Mr. Hugh Hamilton Lindsay, M.P. for Sandwich in the Conservative interest from 1841 to 1847, died on the 29th ult., at 14, Wyndham-place, Bryanston-square, in his seventy-ninth year. He was only son of the Hon. Hugh Lindsay, Director H.E.I.C., and Marshal of the Court of Admiralty, by Jane, his wife, daughter of the Hon. Alexander Gordon, Lord Rockville, of the Court of Session. His grandfather the Hon. Hugh Lindsay, was eighth son of James, fifth Earl of Balcarres, and his grandmother, Anne, daughter of Sir Robert Dalrymple, of Castleton. Mr. Hugh Hamilton Lindsay married, in 1852, Anna, widow of Mr. Charles Basil Lindsay, and daughter of Eneas Randall MacDonnell, Madras Civil Service, but leaves no issue. His only sister, Anne, was married in 1817 to the late Sir Edmund Antrobus, Bart.

MR. HENRY PEASE.

Mr. Henry Pease, of Pierremont and Stanhope Castle, county Durham, M.P. for the Southern Division of that county from 1857 to 1865, died on the 30th ult., in his seventy-fifth year. He was youngest son of Edward Pease, styled "The father of Railways," and of Rachel, his wife, daughter of Mr. John Whitwell, and, at the time of his decease, was the oldest Railway Director in the world. He was besides a colliery proprietor, a politician, a member of the Peace Society, a traveller, and a horticulturist. Representing the Society of Friends, together with Joseph Sturge and Robert Charlton, he journeyed in 1853 to St. Petersburg to endeavour to avert the war threatening to break out between England and Russia, and not long after visited the Emperor of the French on the same fruitless mission. In 1857 he was elected in the Liberal interest M.P. for South Durham, in 1867 filled the Civic Chair at Darlington, and in 1872 succeeded his brother Joseph (the first Quaker M.P.), as President of the Peace Society. He married, first, in 1835, Anna, daughter of Richard Fell, and secondly, in 1859, Mary, daughter of Mr. S. Lloyd, and leaves issue. The eldest son of his first marriage, Henry Fell Pease, of Brinkburn, is a J.P. for the county of Durham.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Lord Justice James on Tuesday. His memoir will be given next week.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas Main, ex-Moderator of the Free Church General Assembly, Minister of Free St. Mary's, Edinburgh, and Convenor of the Education Scheme of the Free Church, at his residence in Edinburgh, aged sixty-five.

The Rev. Charles St. Denys Moxon, B.C.L., of Dunsland Court, Devon, formerly Vicar of Hemptown, Norfolk, on the 29th ult. He was eldest son of the late Mr. Thomas Moxon, of Leyton, Essex, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of the Rev. John Henry Browne, LL.B., of Hingham.

The Hon. Mrs. McLaughlin (Frederica), wife of the Rev. Hubert McLaughlin, Rector of Burford, in the county of Salop, and sister of Edward Lord Crofton, on the 28th ult., aged sixty-five. This lady was twelfth in descent from King Henry VII. and his Queen, Elizabeth of York.

Mary Wybergh, sister of the late Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Bart., and last surviving child of Mr. Thomas Wybergh, of Clifton Hall, Westmorland, whose family has possessed, in unbroken male descent, that manor since the thirty-eighth year of King Edward III. In Cromwell's time, the Wyberghs appear in Oliver's list of delinquents, and in the next century the head of the house was taken prisoner by the Pretender's forces. The late Mr. Thomas Wybergh attained to some political celebrity in the northern counties as a stanch and enthusiastic supporter of Lord Brougham in the great struggle of the first Reform Bill.

Miss Elizabeth Maconochie-Welwood, second daughter of the late Alexander Maconochie-Welwood, of Meadowbank and Garvock, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, under the title of Lord Meadowbank, on the 28th ult., at Pitliver House, Fifeshire.

The Rev. Thomas John Blofeld, M.A., of Hoveton House, Norfolk, J.P. and D.L., on the 29th ult., aged seventy-four, for upwards of fifty years an acting magistrate for the county in which he resided. He was only son of the Rev. Thomas Calthorpe Blofeld, of Hoveton House, J.P. and D.L., by Mary Caroline, his wife, last surviving child of Francis Grosse, F.A.S., the antiquary. The Blofelds are an old Norfolk family.

Mr. Henry Alexander Starkie Bence, of Thorington Hall, Suffolk, J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff in 1872, on the 30th ult., at his seat near Saxmundham, aged sixty-five. He was eldest son of the late Colonel Bence Bence, of Thorington Hall, by Elizabeth Susanna, his wife, daughter and coheiress of Mr. Nicholas Starkie, of Frenchwood, Lancashire, and grandson of the Rev. Bence Sparrow, who took the name and arms of Bence on succeeding to the estates of his maternal ancestors. The heiress of the senior line, Millicent Sparrow, married, in 1822, George, sixth Duke of Manchester.

Mr. Henry Woolcott, who for twenty-five years has been secretary to the Charing-cross Hospital, has been presented with an address on vellum and a purse of £150, subscribed by the friends of the institution as a token of esteem and in grateful remembrance of the best part of his life spent most successfully in its interests.

The late Mr. Joseph Jackson, of High-street, Shoreditch, bequeathed £10,000 for the establishment of a cottage hospital and soup kitchen in Shoreditch, with a further sum for providing a chapel at little Asby, in Westmorland. Objection was raised to these bequests before Vice-Chancellor Hall, on the ground that they necessarily involved the purchase of land, which was prohibited by the Mortmain Act. Sir C. Hall, however, decided in favour of their validity, except as regards the bequest for establishing a chapel.

The members of the City Police Force have been furnished with a helmet of new construction, which for lightness and general neatness of appearance seems a great improvement on the one previously in use. The new helmet is made of blue cloth, stretched over a cork body, with a lengthened peak at the back, which effectually protects the nape of the neck from the sun, and in wet weather will carry off the rain on to the centre of the cape, instead of, as was the case in the old pattern, allowing it to drip down its wearer's neck.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A.C (Old Broad-street).—Your explanation is satisfactory. The problem you sent is the composition of Mr. S. Loyd, of New York, and has been frequently published.

W.B (Stratford).—Your problems shall have our best attention, but please to remember that there are a large number waiting examination.

Pilgrim (Preston).—The notation you suggest is identical with the German system, and a change from that in common use in England is undesirable, even if it was practicable. The telegram explaining your letter was received.

F.J (Coventry).—The amendment of your problem, by the removal of the unnecessary Pawns, is noted. Please send an amended diagram.

P.J (Broadmoor).—Your amended problem is still inaccurate. It can be solved, if we mistake not, by 1. Q to B 3rd, 2. B to B 7th, 3. Kt to Q B 4th, and 4. Q to K 3rd, no matter how the Black pieces may be played. Why waste your time on such a position? Q, Kt, and Bishop against a solitary King, with a companion piece solution at the best? There is nothing problematical in such problems.

W.P (Oxford).—Many thanks for the information. It appears to have been a close encounter, and promises victory in the future.

A.L.S (Clevedon).—Both problems shall be examined. Thanks.

H.W.S (Jamaica).—The only conditions our contributors are required to observe are that problems intended for publication must be original and clearly described upon diagrams, and that the proposed solutions accompany them.

East Marden.—We accept, regretfully, your announcement that other calls upon your time oblige you to relinquish our correspondence. It has extended over many years, and has been as pleasant to us as you are good enough to say it has been to yourself.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1939 received from H.W.S (Jamaica).

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1943 received from Emile Frau, Th South Jagg, Indagator, and J.J. Heaton.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1944 received from Henry Frau (Lyons), Anna and Mimi, Fire Plug, Alpha, and J. Tucker.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1945 received from H.B. Emile Frau, A Chapman, Sidmouth, Cunt, Hereward, R.H. Brooks, Aaron Harper, G.W. Law, A.M. Colborne, L. Sharswood, Ernest Sharswood, J.G. Anstee, An Old Hand, Otto Fulder (Ghent), G. Oswald, Jupiter Junior, S. Farrant, R. Ingersoll, A. Kentish, Man, D.W. Kel, D. Templeton, H.K.A. L.L. Greenaway, H.H. Noyes, W. Hillier, J. Ainsworth, T. Greenbank, C. Daragh, M.O'Halloran, Nerina, Ben Nevis, R.T. Kemp, F. Ferris, W.J. Rudman, Stuart Berkeley, Smutch, D.F. St. Pilgrim, J. Perez Ventoso, W. Biddle, D.P.A. (Harrogate), John O'Mills, H.W. Richardson, G.A. (Bachurch), W.P. K. (Clevedon), Anna Moore, Norman Rumbelow, J. Dowson, J. A. Schenck, Leslie Ladman, E. Casella (Paris), R. Jessop, R.J. Vincent, E. B. Wood, T.H. Michal, E. Louden, E.L.O., H.J. Grant, J.H. F.W. Humphries, Lulu, J. Haigh, Birkbeck Chess Class, Pops, Frank Littleboy, J.W.W. and Eastbach.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1944.

WHITE. BLACK.
1. B to Q 7th K to Q 4th*
2. Kt to K 4th Any move.
3. Q to Kt 8th, Mate.

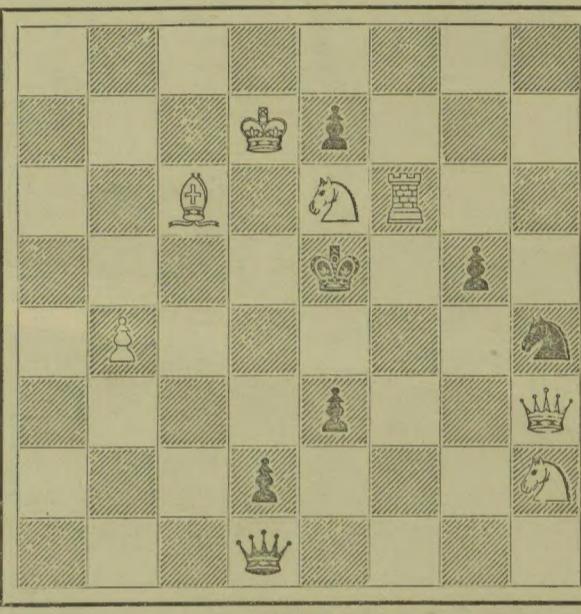
* If Black play 1. K takes Kt, White continues 2. B to R 4th (dis. ch.); and if 1. Kt to B 2nd or 1. Kt to K 3rd, then 2. Q to B 7th (ch), mating in each case on the third move.

PROBLEM NO. 1947.

By Dr. S. GOLD.

(From his forthcoming Collection of Problems.)

BLACK.



White to play, and mate in two moves.

Played at the Divan, between Mr. J. H. BLACKBURN and Mr. STEELE. (King's Gambit declined)

WHITE (Mr. B.) BLACK (Mr. S.) WHITE (Mr. B.) BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th 15. Q to Kt 3rd (ch)
2. P to K B 4th P to Q 4th 16. K to R sq
3. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to K B 3rd If he had interposed the Kt at Q 4th, Black had a good rejoinder in 16. Kt takes Q B P. As it is, the sacrifice of the exchange is a "Greek gift" to the adversary.
A weak defence, inferior alike to 3. P takes K P and 4. B to Kt 5th.
4. P takes K P Kt takes P 16. Kt to B 7th (ch)
5. P to Q 3rd Kt to B 4th 17. R takes Kt Q takes R
6. P to Q 4th Kt to K 3rd 18. Q to K 2nd Q R to Q sq
6. Kt to K 5th seems preferable to thus shutting in the Queen's Bishop. 18. B to K 3rd is a better move than this; but even in that case, White, with the adverse Queen out of play, maintains a winning advantage.
7. B to Q 3rd P to Q B 4th 19. Q to Q 3rd P to Kt 3rd
8. P to Q 3rd Kt to B 3rd 20. Kt to B 6th (ch) K to K 2nd
9. B to K 3rd Kt to Q 2nd 21. Kt to K 2nd K to B 2nd
10. Castles B to Q 2nd 22. Kt takes R Q to B 2nd
11. B to Q B 2nd Castles 23. P to K 6th
11. P takes P P takes P A fine coup, to which there is no satisfactory reply.
12. P takes B P takes P 23. Kt takes P (ch) Resigns.
13. B takes K Kt takes B
14. P to Q 4th Better than taking the Pawn at once, to which Black could have replied with 14. Q to K 3rd.
14. P to Kt 5th
15. Q takes P P takes P

A bold and perfectly sound manœuvre.

An invalid architect sends us a sketch showing how a solitary individual may play a game of chess. In front of the board a mirror is to be placed, tilted slightly so as to fully reflect the board and pieces. The player then moves the White pieces, looking at the board, and when it is Black's turn to play looks into the mirror, playing the reflected game to the best of his ability. We have not attempted the operation ourselves, but if any of our readers should do so we shall be glad to hear, and record, with due regard to space, the result of the experiment.

The *Turf, Field, and Farm*, of New York, announces that a match has been arranged, in St. Louis, between Captain Mackenzie and a picked team of amateurs of that city. The Captain is to play two games with each of his adversaries, giving the odds of the Knight. The names of the amateurs selected to oppose the champion are Messrs. Aarensberg, Dougherty, Foster, Hooker, Koerper, Merrill, Moody, Nelson, Rinkel, Symonds, Wash, and "Amatuer." The first game was played on the 19th ult., and was won by Captain Mackenzie against Mr. Symonds. Since that date he has won nine and drawn one.

At the monthly supper of the City of London Club last week, the president, Mr. Lovelock, distributed the prizes in the club handicap, and congratulated the winners—Messrs. Heywood, Gunzberg, Chappell, and Chitty—on their achievements.

The *Croydon Guardian* announces a problem tourney for prizes amounting to £10. Mr. A. E. Studd, the well-known problem-composer, has been invited to act as judge, and has accepted the office.

We have received from Herr Albert Cohn, of Berlin, a very interesting catalogue of rare chess books which he has for sale. Some of these are so scarce that the titles were omitted from the first edition of Herr V. Linde's exhaustible work "The First Thousand Years of Chess Literature." Among the curiosities we notice the chess column of the *Illustrated London News* from 1842 to 1876. The price affixed is two hundred marks.

We gladly comply with the request of Mr. Aylmer Maude, of Moscow, to state that the drawn game published in our issue of the 21st ult., between that gentleman and Herr Zulertow, was one of three off-hand games, and that the other two were won by the latter.

The *British Chess Magazine* for the current month contains a review of *Brelano's Chess Monthly*, in which the writer deals with some of M. Delano's facts and fancies very cleverly. Chess news, games, and problems, make up an excellent number.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, as contained in eleven different papers, of his Holiness the late Pope Pius IX., who died on Feb. 7, 1878, at the Palace of the Vatican, Rome, has within the last few days been proved in London by William Walker, the attorney of Raphael, Cardinal Monaco, John, Cardinal Simeoni, and Theodolphus, Cardinal Mertel, the universal heirs appointed in the will, the personal estate in England being sworn under £800. The full text of the principal document was published at the time of the death in the Italian papers, and under this, after making various bequests, the testator gives one third of the remainder of his property to Luigi Mastai, one third to Ercole Mastai, and one third to Anna Arsili, daughter of Virginia Mastai. By the subsidiary papers or codicils, there are legacies, principally of relics, pictures, and crucifixes, to the King of Naples, the Duchess Dowager of Modena, the Grand Duke of Tuscany, the Duke of Parma, Don Alfonso di Bourbon, Count di Chiambò, the Princess of Thurn and Taxis, Queen Isabella of Spain, and others; and to several churches and charitable institutions.

The will (dated Aug. 7, 1879) of the Right Hon. John, Baron Hammer, late of Bettisfield Park, Flintshire, who died on March 8 last at Knotwell Hall, Leigh, Kent, was proved on the 13th ult. by the Hon. George Thomas Kenyon, and the Rev. Henry Hammer, the brother, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. The testator, in addition to all other provision made for her by settlement or otherwise, leaves to his wife £1000, and his house in Eaton-place, with the furniture and effects, and an annuity of £1000 for life; at her death he gives his books, pictures, furniture, peer's robes, journals of the House of Lords, and his patent as a Baron to the person who succeeds to the mansion house of Bettisfield Park; to his executors, £500 each; and the residue of the personality to his brother Wyndham Edward Hammer; all his real estate in the parish of St. Giles he devises to his brother the said Rev. Henry Hammer; and the residue of his real estate is directed to be settled so that it is entailed on the lineal issue of his late father, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Hammer.

The will (dated Oct. 20, 1880) of Mr. Henry William Eyres, late of No. 41, Upper Grosvenor-street, who died on April 6 last, at Naples, was proved on the 20th ult. by James Shuter, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £300,000. The testator gives to his wife, Mrs. Caroline Isabel Eyres, his residence No. 41, Upper Grosvenor-street, all his furniture, plate, pictures, and household effects (except such articles as may be selected by two or three of his relatives in remembrance of him), his horses and carriages, and an annuity of £500, in addition to the provision made for her by marriage settlement; and he appoints her guardian of his infant children; £250 each to the Leeds Infirmary, the Newport Market Refuge, Soho; the Church Fund, Armley, Yorkshire, and to the Vicar and churchwardens of Armley for the benefit of the poor of that parish; and the residue of his real and personal estate upon trust for all his children.

The will (dated May 26, 1873) of Mr. Charles Wheeler Townsend Webb Bowen, late of Camrose, Pembrokeshire, who died on April 13 last, was proved on the 11th ult. by William Davies, the surviving executor, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testator devises all his real estate to his sister, Mrs. Augusta Ince Howell (since deceased) for life, and then as she shall by deed or will appoint; in default of any such appointment, he settles the same upon his nephew James Marks Philipps Child. There are legacies to servants and workmen; and the residue of the personality he bequeaths to his said sister, but, she having predeceased him, it will go to his next of kin.

The will (dated Feb. 28, 1878) with three codicils (dated Nov. 28, 1878; Aug. 6, 1879; and Jan. 4, 1880) of Mrs. Georgeanna Linklater, formerly of No. 64, Onslow-gardens, but late of No. 91, Lexham-gardens, Kensington, who died on March 20 last, was proved on the 10th ult. by John Edmund Linklater and Joseph Addison, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testatrix bequeaths to Mrs. Ann Hosgood, £100; to her daughter, Mrs. Georgeanna Parry, some jewellery, and upon trust for her £5000; and there are some special gifts to her sons. The residue of her property she leaves to her three sons, John Edmund, Frederick Robert, and Francis Evelyn.

The will (dated July 7, 1876) with two codicils (dated July 21, 1880, and April 8, 1881) of Mr. James Farrar, late of Horton-street, Halifax, Yorkshire, who died on April 12 last, was proved on the 24th ult. by William Berry, Wrathale Riley Hanson, and John William Watson, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £50,000. The testator gives £200 to each of his executors; £500 each to the Halifax Infirmary and Dispensary, the Halifax Tradesmen's Benevolent Institution, and the Crossley Orphanage; £2000 to the children of Thomas Heap Fleming; £2000 to the children of Joseph Farrar; and the residue of his real and personal property to his three sisters, Elizabeth, Sarah, and Mary, in equal shares.

The will (dated Dec. 10, 1880) of the Hon. and Rev. Frederick de Grey, late of Copdock, Suffolk, who died on March 30 last, was proved on the 11th ult. by the Hon. John Augustus de Grey and the Hon. Edward Frederick Kenyon, the nephews, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. The testator, after making gifts to nephews and servants, leaves one third of the residue of his personality to the children of his late brother, Lord Walsingham, except the son who succeeded to the title; one third to his sister, Mrs. Henrietta Maria Garner; and one third to the children of his sister, Lady Kenyon, except her son, who succeeds to the title of Baron Kenyon.

The will (dated Feb. 25, 1869) with four codicils (dated Feb. 25, 1871; Dec. 11, 1877; Dec. 25, 1879; and Sept. 24, 1880) of Mrs. Frances Martha Fearnley, late of Bournemouth, who died on April 10 last, was proved on the 4th ult. by Christopher Richard Buckle, the brother, and Walter Justice, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. The testatrix leaves her freehold residence, Taviton Lodge, with the furniture, plate, pictures, and household effects

SOUND INVESTMENTS.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.

A marked improvement in the value of the Securities of this Company has taken place during the past month, large investment purchases having been induced by the highly satisfactory traffic receipts and statement of net earnings recently published. There is every reason to expect that the profits for the current six months (the poorest half of the year) will be sufficient to provide the full interest on the Second Preferences and to leave a surplus, so that the prospects of the Third Preferences are more favourable than at any previous period.

A merely superficial examination of the position of the Grand Trunk Railway at the present time must convince the most sceptical that it possesses all the elements of great success, one of the principal features being the astounding growth of emigration traffic, the arrivals in Canada during this year being beyond all precedent. From the Port of Liverpool alone the exodus from Jan. 1 to May 29 to Canada and the United States has reached the enormous total of 92,611 emigrants. For the week ending May 14 no fewer than 12,308 embarked. This tide of emigration must inevitably tend to the steady enrichment of the Grand Trunk Railway.

The Company's Balance-Sheet recently issued shows that the financial position is exceptionally strong. Apart from the large amount of cash in hand and on loan, the securities are set down at over half a million sterling, but this is without regard to the improved value of the Bonds held in the Chicago Extension, the ordinary stock of which is also now attaining a substantial position, so that the Grand Trunk's proprietorship of over 5,000,000 dolls. nominal must be rapidly developing into a valuable asset. With such facts before them, it is scarcely surprising that the Directors should recently have refused to entertain an offer for the call of the unissued Ordinary Stock at the price of £30.

With the present dearth of Investments yielding 5 per cent dividend, it is surprising the First and Second Preferences should be at such low prices. An equal purchase at 105 and 98 respectively, or an average of 102, including five months of accrued dividend, would return to a present buyer over 5 per cent per annum. The Third Preference and Ordinary Stocks must steadily improve in value, concurrently with the growing prosperity of the Railway. Both are well worth buying.

MEXICAN RAILWAY.—A further considerable rise in the Shares of this Company has taken place during the past month, the improvement being attributable to the issue of the Report and Accounts for the half-year ending Dec. 31 last, and the subsequent meeting of the Proprietors, when most favourable statements were made by the Chairman as to the future. The resolution authorising the expenditure of a further £60,000 per annum from the subvention for the equipment of the line to provide for the new traffic expected is very commendable, as the increase of traffics for the twenty-one weeks of the present year amounts to the handsome total of £103,000.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILWAY.—I have every confidence that before long a solution of all outstanding difficulties will be arrived at, which will leave the Railway free to return to a position of solvency and credit. Meanwhile the traffic returns show satisfactory increases, even over the excellent takes of last year. The improving quotations for these Securities in America is very significant.

NEW YORK, PENNSYLVANIA, AND OHIO (LATE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN).—The negotiations for a combination, in which this property is to be included, are still progressing, but are not yet matured. The continued absorption of minor lines into larger systems in America is adding constantly to the prospective value of this property as a connecting link between the East and the West. The First Mortgage Bonds at 68 are well worth the attention of investors, as they must sooner or later participate in the general improvement in all American Railways.

HAMILTON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—Since first directing attention to these Bonds their value has steadily improved. They are still well worth buying, as they pay nearly 5½ per cent at present quotations, and are undoubtedly a perfectly safe investment.

GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY.—A variety of disparaging reports affecting this property have been industriously circulated during the past month, but they all appear to have been evolved from the imaginations of adverse speculators, whose resources are proverbially very fertile when their needs are most pressing. As anticipated in my last month's Circular, the prospectus of the Harwich Docks has been issued. The Great Eastern Railway will be materially benefited by this new enterprise, while the impending opening of the Northern Extension, the great expansion of suburban and Continental traffic, the improved agricultural prospects upon which this line (at present) so much depends, and the increasing value of the company's property in Liverpool-street, must assure a great future for the undertaking. The joint guarantee of the Brighton and South Eastern Companies of 3½ per cent on £200,000 to the East London Company will enable the latter to pay off its heavy debt of £100,000 to the Great Eastern Company. Under such circumstances the Ordinary Stock at 7½ is one of the most promising English Railway investments in the market.

NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE RAILWAY.—Owing to the revival of reports as to this Railway being absorbed by one of its three powerful neighbours, the Ordinary Stock has advanced 4 per cent during the past month. Sooner or later, this desirable change must be brought about.

ISLE OF MAN RAILWAY.—It is yet too early in the season to note any material increase in the receipts, but there are indications that the pleasure traffic this year, owing to the improved facilities for communication with Liverpool, Barrow, Glasgow, Dublin, and Belfast, will be the largest on record. I continue to have great confidence in the future prosperity of this compact little Railway.

CORNWALL MINERALS RAILWAY.—Considerable dealings have taken place in the various stocks of this Railway during the past month. At one time very high prices were reached, rendering purchases somewhat difficult. The healthy reaction which has since taken place affords a favourable opportunity for new investors. Having visited Cornwall a fortnight since, with a view to a personal inspection of the property of this Company, I was much impressed with the condition of the line, and the preparations which are being made in anticipation of the great development which is so confidently expected. On all sides are distinct evidences of increased activity in the various Cornish industries. At the same time, the prospects of pleasure traffic this summer to New Quay (by far the most charming watering-place on the Atlantic coast) are most favourable. The stocks of this railway can now be much more freely dealt in upon the London, Liverpool, and Manchester Exchanges. Judged by the light of the improving prospects, and the nature of existing agreements with the Great Western (to which I referred last month), I think the Preference and Ordinary Stocks are well worth buying for the future. It would seem that at the present moment those events are only now on the eve of realisation which were anticipated at the formation of the Company in 1873, and in expectation of which alone the line was constructed.

EAST ARGENTINE RAILWAY.—Thanks to the firm and united action of the Shareholders of this Railway in opposing the introduction of the new Argentine Law on all European Bourses, so long as that Government's guarantee to them remained in abeyance, there is now every prospect of a full settlement being made. It affords much satisfaction to me that those who, years ago, bought these Shares by my advice, and on the faith of the Government guarantee, have now, after long and patient waiting, the opportunity to realise a good profit, even after providing for 5 per cent interest on their original investments.

LOMBARDY ROAD RAILWAYS.—The success which has attended the introduction of light road railways into Italy, under French and Belgian auspices, has for a long time past been watched with interest by capitalists in this country, and the outcome is now apparent in the introduction of a English Company, entitled "The Lombardy Road Railways Company Limited," a prospectus of which accompanies this circular. As indicated in its title, the system is situated in the fertile plains of Lombardy, connecting numerous and populous villages and manufacturing towns. Established lines of a similar character in the same district are now earning dividends ranging from 6 to 20 per cent. This new Railway has been constructed and equipped by the Tramways and General Works Company, who have recently carried out similar works for the Bordeaux Tramways Company, the shares

of which are now at 10 per cent premium. The contractors in this instance have shown their confidence by guaranteeing a 6 per cent dividend for two years. The Company will be controlled by a highly experienced Board of Directors, all of whom are gentlemen of long and practical business experience. In recommending investments in these share I make mention that I do so in consequence of the favourable impressions which I formed when recently travelling over and examining the various lines. Early application for the Shares should be made, as the List will close on or before Tuesday, the 14th inst.

BORDEAUX TRAMWAYS AND TRAMWAYS OF GERMANY.—I continue to recommend investments in both these Companies, their traffic receipts showing great vitality. Both are now quoted at the increased price of £10 per share, or 10 per cent premium. In view of the improved dividend prospects for this year, they are likely to advance still further.

TRAMWAYS AND GENERAL WORKS COMPANY.—The successful progress of this company's works in Bordeaux and Lombardy has occasioned a revival in the demand for the shares. I would suggest to all the Directors in this company to take an interest in the new Lombardy Road Railways, and that in sending forward their applications they should state the fact, as they are clearly entitled to some prior consideration.

ANGLO ARGENTINE TRAMWAYS.—This system of tramways is largely sharing in the improved position of Argentine affairs, being at once benefited by the gradual reduction in the premium on gold (through which 2 per cent of dividend has formerly been lost) and the concurrent growth in the traffics.

ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY.—In accordance with the terms of the contract with the Corporation of the City of London for lighting various leading thoroughfares, the works are now completely laid over Southwark Bridge and in Queen Victoria-street. Those in Queen Victoria-street will be ready in a few days, and lighting of the first section will commence in about a week. Already the system is in operation at the Aldersgate-street Station, the "Times" City Office, and at Her Majesty's Opera. The works at Bankside, Southwark, are rapidly approaching completion. The shares have been in demand at 3½ premium, and in my opinion are well worth buying.

TELEPHONE CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE.—The use of the Telephone is so rapidly extending that a very large and profitable field is opening out for the operations of this Company. A valuable contract has been concluded to supply all European countries; and when the particulars are made public there will, no doubt, be a very brisk demand for the Shares.

INDIAN GOLD-MINES.—The recent decline in the quotations for these Shares is attributable to the account of a variety of rumours clearly emanating from those speculators who, having sold at higher price, now wish to buy back at a profit. From reliable sources I learn, for instance, that there is no truth whatever in the report that the Glasgow Company's machinery had broken down. It is equally untrue that any imperfection exists in the title of that portion of the South Indian property recently sold to the Trevelyan Company, and that the payment of the 4s. per share dividend by the South Indian Company is consequently delayed. The difficulty in completing the transfers is due to the pressure of work in the District Registration Office in India. The latest intelligence which has reached London more than justifies the most favourable opinion I have ever expressed as to the results to be expected; but those who desire to participate in the full benefits must continue to exercise patience and utterly disregard idle rumours. At the reduced quotations the Shares of the South Indian, Glenrock, Phenix, and Trevelyan are well worth buying.

CANADIAN COPPER AND SULPHUR.—This Company has now commenced smelting its own ores, instead of the work being done by others, as formerly. It is expected that much benefit will result from this change. Recent advice from Canada continue very favourable.

RHYMNEY IRON.—The new Bessemer pit has recently been started, so that the capacity for manufacture of steel rails will be considerably increased. The property may now be considered the most compact in South Wales, and this, with the improving aspect of the iron trade, should attract investors to these securities. The 7 per cent Debentures can now be bought at £108.

NEWFOUNDLAND LAND COMPANY.—It must be a matter for congratulation to those Shareholders who supported me on previous occasions in opposing the liquidation of this Company, that the Shares which were then quoted under five shillings should now be worth £2. The advance is due to the rumour that the long projected Railway through the Island is likely now to be proceeded with.

I beg to notify my change of Address from No. 10 to No. 16, Tokenhouse-yard.

From Mr. WILLIAM ABBOTT'S Circular for June.
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